PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
Latest Machines just received
H. P. 2-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 189 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A	Tons
SUNDAY. August.				
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11800
22nd "	Kashmir ..	9000	.... ..	....
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	.... ..	....
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	.... ..	..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	.... ..	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	.... ..	..
24th "	Moldavia ..	6000	.... ..	..
31st "	Caledonia ..	10000	.... ..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.		Arrival.	Departure.
Hiogen Maru	G. Ohta	4784	14th Aug.	26th Aug.
Yokohi Maru	H. Nojiri	4096	21st A. g	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

S. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Rock Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 156, Hornby Road.
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9000	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Oct. 30th

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	863	490	650
London via Marseilles	832	1,028	490	790
Liverpool	603	900	456	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	947	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Date and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils.

H 1

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LHASA" 2,184, Saturday, 14th August, *Direct
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 13th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)

S. S. "BARPETA", 3,283 tons, sailing, on Friday, the 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing on or about the 21st August calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Dolagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

12th August 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915
* S. S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	14th Sept. 1915

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	653
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Are you in an office all day?—Smoking too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C2

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1431

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lug and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pengtien (Mukden)	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur	Hong-Kong
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 000
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,270
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.

Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.

Further particulars from the—

SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder.
Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.

48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Junagadh State a qualified LADY DOCTOR to take sole charge of the Zenana Hospital.

Salary from Rs. 200 to 250, with free quarters and Rs. 30 carriage allowance

For detailed terms apply to:—

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
590 Junagadh State, Kathiawar.

WANTED immediately an experienced Locomotive Fitter Foreman. Salary Rs. 250. Apply to General Manager, Railway Department, McLEOD and Co., 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or to the DISTRICT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, B. K. and B. D. R. Railways, Burdwan. No one who has not served in a recognised Loco. workshop for 5 years need apply. 614

WANTED a GRADUATE, strong in Gujerathi, for employment on probation as an ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 60 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhanpur in the Nimar District. Service pensionable. Intending candidates should apply with their testimonials to KANHAYALAL GURU, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Nerbudda Circle, Hoshangabad. 602

HINDOO GENTLEMAN proceeding to Japan early next month on behalf of an Import Firm will be too glad to hear from any Bombay Cotton Exporters with a view to represent them in Japan during his stay there.

Possesses an excellent knowledge of Cotton business and can give good reference. Please apply to Box No. 495, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1484

WANTED GRADUATES.—HEADMASTER'S POST Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80 and 1st assistant's post Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60. One with Persian and Science preferred.

MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, August 9, 1915. 1464

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.

Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
603 Rajputana.

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.

K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. C. work need apply.

Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.

B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 13th July, 1915. 491

WANTED.

WANTED A Second-hand working BOILER (30x7) 150 lbs. pressure. RAO BAHADUR BACHHRAJ JAMNALAL, Wardha, C.P. 612

WANTED for the Hewett Muslim High School, Moradabad, a Trained Graduate; salary Rs. 80—90 untrained Rs. 60.—Apply to the SECRETARY. 600

WANTED—A LL.B., to read with a student appearing for the 1st LL.B. examination. Apply to Box No. 494, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1479

WANTED—CONTRACTOR for Excise in a State of Rajputana: Apply to Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1421

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach English to Mahomedan Ladies of respectable family. Apply to Box No. 493, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1476

WANTED—2 experienced GRADUATES for the Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda men with Literature preferred. Apply immediately, stating terms, to the Manager. 1476

WANTED a Mechanical Engineer with a 2nd class Engineer certificate, pay Rs. 80 p.m.—For particulars apply to The SANITARY ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, United Provinces, Allahabad. 601

WANTED—a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE experienced TEACHERS for the New High School, Godhra, to teach Mathematics Sanskrit and Science. Salary according to qualification. Apply sharp to the SUPERINTENDENT. 1481

WANTED—A CLERK well up in Accountancy and Typewriting, and also in English and Gujarati correspondence. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required to Box No. 492, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1475

WANTED 20 first class Tournament Polo Ponies, all walers. Should be big and absolutely sound. The ponies will be tried in Jaora before they are bought, shall pay half Railway fare. Apply to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Darbar, Jaora. 615

WANTED a Private Secretary with a good knowledge of English. A retired official with some experience of administration work will be preferred.

Pay up to Rs. 100. Apply to RAJA JEHANGIRABAD, 12, Neill Road, Lucknow. 592

WANTED a highly qualified GARDENS SUPERINTENDENT for the Bikaner State Gardens. Only men of active habits need apply. Salary Rs. 80—10—120 per mensem. Applications will be received up to the 10th August by THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 591

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as Optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem with free quarters for the NARGOL PARSI SCHOOL. Also a P. E. with Persian as second language. Pay Rs 40 with free quarters. Apply to:—

RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR,
1410 Pedder Road.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—A palatial one-story BUNGALOW at Babulnath Road, Chowpati, open on all sides, with a beautiful garden, stables, outhouses and electric lights. Apply Mr. DE SOUZA on the premises. 1454

TO LET—Fully furnished flat, Drawing rooms, Dining room, 2 large bed rooms, 2 smaller, 2 bathrooms, 2 W. C., Electric Light and Fans, Crockery, Cuttlery etc. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET, on a short or long lease, from 1st September or earlier, a first floor FLAT on Colaba Reclamation facing the sea. Three bed rooms, drawing and dining room, etc. Rent Rs. 190. With terrace room, rent Rs. 205. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458. 1469

TO BE LET First Class OFFICE PREMISES in Ismail Buildings at the corner of Church Gate Street and Hornby Road, lately vacated by the Consulting Surveyor to Government. Admirably suitable for a large mercantile firm. Area about 2,500 sq. ft., Electric lights, fans and lift. Tiled flooring, and latest sanitary arrangements. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 459. 1469

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. VITHALRAO SAMBHAJI and SHANKARRAO SAMBHAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to, or upon the said property by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, sale, gift, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay in Messrs. Treacher and Company's Building within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras tenure land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses chawls and sheds standing thereon situate on the South side of Ferguson Road in the Island and Registration sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 4413 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 179, 280, 281, 283, 284, 286, 287 179, 283, 284, 179, 299, 179 299, 179, 281, 237, New Nos. C 12113, 12114, 12115, D1/12114, D/12113, 12114, 12115 B 12316, C/12285, old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1A/2814, 2 2814, 1A,CA 2814, 1 2814, 9/2815 and 4A 2815 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 2107(1), 2107(1A), 2107(6) 2107(6A), 2107(6B), 2107(6C), 2107(6D), 2107(6E), 2107(6F), 2107(6G) and 2107(7), and Street Nos. 1102, 1103(1A), 1103(E) 1103(EA), 1103(EB), 1103(EC) 1103(ED), 1103(EE), 1103(EF), 1103(EG) and 1103(F) and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the said Ferguson Road on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Jamsedji Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Dossabhoy Bomanji and on or towards the East partly by the property of Clement Francis Kiny and partly by Tulsi Water Pipe Road.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1915.

PAYNE & CO.,
1482 Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1915, for the purchase of the following old engines:—

No. of engines available	Horizontal or vertical.	Cylinder. No.	Dia.	Stroke.	Maker.
1	Horizontal	2	16in.	24in.	Simpson and Young.
1	Do.	2	15½in.	22in.	Converted from old locomotives.
1	Do.	2	18in.	24in.	

The above can be inspected at the Company's Workshops at Parel.

2. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, without which no Tender will be considered. The dismantling and loading work must be done by the Tenderer at his own expense, and should be completed within a fortnight of acceptance of Tender.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 30th July, 1915. 1380

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TOKERSEY MATHRADAS, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Merchant residing at Vad Gadi without the Fort. .....Deceased.

DWARKADAS TOKERSEY, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant one of the executors appointed by the said Will residing at Vad Gadi without the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of August, 1915
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
1483 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENT OF TIME AND PLACE FIXED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

(Rule 32.)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII, of 1913

and

In the matter of the POONA COTTON & SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court of Poona has fixed the 15th day of September, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the District Court House at Poona, at the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated 9th August, 1915.

C. K. KINCAID,
District Judge, Poona.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay 6th August, 1915. 1428

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO MILLOWNERS.

A QUANTITY of aniline dyes specially suited for use in mills has been reserved from the stock of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., and will be sold to Bona Fide Millowners only. The quantity includes the following colours:—

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Direct Black EA.
Diazo Black BHG.
Direct Deep Black RW Extra.
Sikh Black.
Direct Deep Black E Extra.
Direct Deep Black EA
Pluto Black F Extra.
Pluto Black BS Extra.
Diazo Black BHN.
Methyl Violet 1B.
Methyl Violet BB.
Methyl Violet (in lumps.).
Benzo Fast Green FB.
Benzo Dark Green GG.
Green EA 26718.
Benzo Dark Green B.
Katigen Indigo CLG Ex 1427.
Katigen Red Brown 3 R Conc. 24355.
Katigen Deep Black B27401.
Vat Blue K.A.
Katigen Intensifier B.
Chrysophenine FB 24750.
Chrysophenine B24713.
Auramine BB20835.
Auramine II.
Fast Prima Orange S 22920.
Chloramine Orange FB.
Fast Chrome Orange FB.
Orange RO 26614.
Benzo Red Blue.
Al Indigo Blue.
Benzo Fast Scarlet 4BS.
Delta Purpurine 5B Extra.
Benzo Purpurine 6 B.
Madrasi Fast Red.
Fast Pink BM.
Magenta large crystals 23788.
Scarlet RR 24870.

Tenders are invited from MILLOWNERS for any quantity of the above, and should be submitted to the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Secretariat, Bombay on or before the 20th August 1915. No tender received after that date will be considered. All tenders should be accompanied by an undertaking not to re-sell any colours that may be allotted. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any other offer for any of these colours.

G. S. HARDY,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
11-8-15. 1485

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BABAJI BHAGWANTRAO CHAWAN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant late a salesman in Messrs. Bedham Pile and Company, Limited, a widower.

MARUTIRAO JAYAJI GAEKWAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a yarn merchant and 2 YESHODABAI, widow of GOPALRAO BABAJI CHAWAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a house wife both residing at Sunderlane Byculla, without the Fort, and the executor and the executrix respectively named in the above Will of the deceased. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of August, 1915.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS
1486 Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALE OF SUGAR.

ON the 23rd day of August 1915, at 12 hours there will be sold by public Auction under the authority of the Judge Commercial of Mormugao on board the Austrian steamer "Vorwaerts" interned at the said port of Mormugao two thousand bags of superfine or refined sugar.

All further information on the subject can be obtained on application from Vicente Alvares, Barrister-at-Law, residing at Vasco da Gama, Mormugao.

(Sd.) VICENTE ALVARES,
Vasco da Gama,
Mormugao, 9th August, 1915. 1467

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF BELGIUM MADE INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the offices concerned, the following:—

5 Lamps, No. 5 H.P., 1 Reservoir 25 Litters.
3 Lamps, No. 4 H.P., 3 Reservoir 10 Litters.
12 Mantles and accessories, 6 Globes, Hollow wires and pumps, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the offices concerned—

16 hand-sewing machines and 3 foot-sewing machines.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR BUSES.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of Byramji Manicherji Colah (Engineer Fasulbhoy Mills), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 23rd August, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Shaikh Adam Building, De Lisle Road, the following motor cars and buses and motor parts and other machinery implements.

No. 1.—4 cylinder 30 H.-P. Hally's motor bus, with 25 seats, in good working order.
No. 2.—4 cylinder, 45 H.-P. Leyland omnibus.
No. 3.—4 cylinder, 45 H.-P. Leyland omnibus (dismantled).
No. 4.—1 copper and brass fittings motor car, partly converted into a lorry van.
No. 5.—Machinery implements, etc.

Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 can seen by appointment at Shaikh Adam Buildings, De Lisle Road, near Chinchpogli Station.

No. 2 is now at Brittania Motor Works, under repairs. Cars will be sold as they are and 25 per cent. of the sale price will be received in cash.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, OFFICE FURNITURE, MOTOR TYRES ETC., OF THE CONTINENTAL TYRE AND RUBBER CO. AT "QUEEN'S MANSIONS" BASTION ROAD BEHIND WHITEAWAY, LAIDLOW.

Under instructions from the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messers. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the above mentioned place the whole of the office furniture consisting of large elegant teakwood counters with brass fittings by Wimbridge, teakwood glass partitions American and English revolving top office tables revolving office chairs cupboards shelves writing tables typewriter-tables, a large iron safe on stand by Godrej, brass scales dining tables, and chairs, side tables, typewriters by Adler etc., etc. Also a large stock of Continental motor tyres and tubes, motor-cycle tyres and tubes, of various sizes, accessories tennis balls, solid tyres for motor Lorries Pneumatic tyres for carriages, and all tyre accessories including clips Levers, patches, etc., etc.

N.B.—The furniture will be sold at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), in separate lots; and the whole stock of tyres etc., will be first put up in one lot and if no resonable offer is made then the same will be put up in separate lots.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT SOOKLAJI ST. AND 15 KAMATIPURA ST.

Suit No. 598 of 1914.

Bai Sukinabai, widow and others.
v/s.
Bai Allarakhibai and others.

Under instruction from the receiver the second defendant Abdool Hoosein Alibhoy Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Thursday the 25th instant at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed properties:—

Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and standing thereon situate on the western side of Sooklaji Street otherwise known as Cursetji Sooklaji Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabout Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old No. new No. 10932 Old Survey No. and new Survey No. 3/5745 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under E Ward No. 841-842, Street No. 45 and bounded on or towards the East by the vacant government land on or towards the West by the Government Vacant Land on or towards the North by the passage to Sooklaji Street and on or towards the South by a passage.

Lot No. 2, on the some day at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece of leasehold land situate in Cursetji Sooklaji Street in the town and island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing admeasurement 23, square yards or thereabout and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by the property leased to Amirudin Mahomed Hoosein on or towards the south by the Government land on or towards the East by property leased to Amirudin Mahomed Hoosein on or towards the West by property leased to Piroo Raghoo which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16934, Old Survey No. 4629 and New Survey No. 5/5745 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under E Ward No. 839 and Street No. 2,

Lot No. 3, on the same day at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on western side of Kamatipura 15, Street in the island and Registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 44 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4693 New No. 1.1192 Old Survey No. 4226 New Survey No. 6490 and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward 2186, Street No. 16 and bounded on towards the north by the Kamatipura 15 Street on or towards the South by the sweepers passage on or towards the West by the house of Abdulally Ibrahamji on or towards the East by the house of Narayandas Ibji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekel, Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bimbay, 12th August, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 10 A.M.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ANILINE DYE-MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS, MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 12TH AUGUST, 1915, AND ON FOLLOWING DAYS FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M. (S.T.), all the balance of their Aniline-Dyes, such as:—

Reds:—Benzo Magneta Benzo Fast Scarlet Chloramine Red, Eosine, Congo Reds, Madrasi Fast Red, Fast Pinks, Magnetas, Carthamines (Rhodamine B). Delta Purpurine 5 B, Benzo Purpurines. Ponceaus, Scarlets, Diazo Brilliant Scarlet.

Yellows:—Chrysophenines, Leather Yellow, Metanil Yellows, Diazo Yellow, Auramines, Chloramine Yellows, Naphtol Yellows, Coriphosphine.

Violets:—Congo Corinth, Superior Violet Methyl Violets, Benzo Violets, Azo Violet Diazo Fast Violet.

Oranges:—Fast Prime Orange, Crocein Orange, Fast Chrome Orange, Orange II Balaji, Diazo Brill, Orange.

Greens:—Surat Green, Diamond Green, Bohra and Baroda Greens, Victoria Green, Benzo Green, Brilliant Green XS., Fast Green E. A.

Blues:—Indone Blue, Torquoise Blue, Diazo Navy Blue, Benzo Red Blue, Brilliant Acid Blue, Benzo Chrome Black Blue, Brilliant Benzo Blue, A. I. Indigo Blue.

Browns:—Pluto Browns, Khaki Acid Anthracene Brown.

Blacks:—Direct Blacks, Blue Black, Direct Deep Blacks, Sikh Black, Diazo Blacks.

Katigens:—Katigen Blues, Katigen Black, Katigen Red Brown.

Chemicals:—Sulphide of Soda, Nitrite of soda.

The sale will take place at the Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

The quantities in the Catalogue are Approximate; therefore all goods are sold subject to the confirmation of the vendor as to the quantity in stock.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Badische & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 19th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the first floor of the said firm, next to Bank of Bengal, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, all the valuable office furniture of the said firm consisting of—

Teakwood office tables, chairs, glass door cup boards, typewriters of different makers, iron safes, copying press, electric lights and fans, medicine weighing scales, platform weighing scale, boilor, clocks, copper utensils etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th August, 1915.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director,
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 P. M. TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P. M.

A TRAGEDY IN THE CLOUDS.

4,000 FEET.

A Coloured-Film drama of Continental stage life.

WIFFLES CATCHES A SPY!

Next Saturday—"THE KING'S MINISTER" by the London Film Co.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

General Manager.....Mr. Stev. Buckingham.

To-night 6-30 p. m. To-night. 10-0 p. m.

Complete Change of Programme.

SEE

THE BABY ELEPHANT

A laugh, a scream, a yell

BEATRICE MERCER

The Lady with a Voice.

MADELINE LA ROCHE

Soubrette

LEITH HARVEY

Tenor Vocalist.

REG VALE

Character Comedian

AND

The Latest up-to-date Moving Pictures.

USUAL PRICES.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Daily Session as Usual.

Saturday, 14th August

DANCING & SKATING

AT 9-30 TO MID-NIGHT

Tuesday, 31st August

CLOSING OF THE RINK

SPORTS OF SKATES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

August 10th.

Orna	Holman	Java
Sardar	Ookerji	Busreh
Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	Calcutta
Maur	Svensen	Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

August. 10th.

Orna	Holman	Karachi

The following steamers received port clearance on Wednesday:—

Steamer	Santhia	for	Calcutta
"	Saima	for	Bangkok

Wednesday, August 11th, 1915.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Moji (Homeward bound) on the 11th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 10th and is due here on the 14th instant.

S. S. Orna:—The s. s. Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain R. A. Holman, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Java, which port she left on the 13th ultimo, with a general cargo on board. She left the same evening for Karachi, with same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Sardar:—The s. s. Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Busreh, which port she left on the 28th ultimo, with general goods and four deck passengers.

S. S. Baron Fairlie.—The s. s. Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain D. MacDonald, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Maur.—The s. s. Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Svensen, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Bangkok, which port she left on the 20th July last, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Santhia.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Santhia 3,352 tons, Captain J. W. Robertson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Saima.—The stemer Saima 679 tons, Captain S. Rasmussen, will sail to-day for Bangkok and other ports, with general goods on board.

S. S. Sardinia.—The P. and O. Company's China Mail steamer Sardinia, 4,143 tons, Captain J. T. Jeffrey, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo Penang, Singapore and Hong-Kong, with a general cargo and passengers. Among the passengers who will sail is Commander M. B. B. Hamilton who is proceeding to Sydney.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Natal (Transport)	Dawson	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Warturm	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co
K. Reapwell	Williams	J. Finlay & Co
M. Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
P. Caspian	Wright	J. Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Losna	Nilsen	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Dairen Maru	Naru	N. Y. K.
4 Pertyrich	Manley	T. M. & Co
5 Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co
6 Sarpeta	Morgan	T. M. & Co
7 Kratos	Hollberg	T. M. & Co.
9 City of Durham	Hoppins	K. N. & Co
10 & 11 Chosun Maru	Yamane	N. Y. Kaisha
12 & 13 Santhia	Robertson	M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Saima	Ramner	F. F. Campbell & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Surdnia	Jeffreys	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Pasha	Elliot	T. M. & Co
4 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Bawean	Vanbewen	D. Nantes & Sons
8 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Jehangir ..... T. M. & Co

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Mahsingtry ..... Roope ..... W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	
Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
Dunster	Jones	
Firooz	Alexander	T. M. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kaisa	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkou Maru	Tenjimato	G Arbuthnot & Co
Polyksor	Theophilos	
Melford Hall	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Maur	Svensen	F. E. Campbell & Co
Nalung	Grant	T. M. & Co
Nurani	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Sadar	Ookerji	P. O. S. N. Co

—EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Natal Transport (s) 21 bales wool, R. Bachraj.

City of Durham (s) 504 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 180 cwts. cotton seed, J. Dossa.

Scindia (s) 100 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 240 bales wool, H. E. G. Mahomed & Sons; 52 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 5,940 cwts. juwaree, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 60 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Bros.; 1,980 cwts. peas, Ralli Bros.; 20,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia (s) 200 cwts. old rubber, A. Meyer.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 1,000 cwts. rape seed Ralli Bros.; 7,600 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 1,999 cwts. tilseed, Ralli Bros.; 290 cwts. cashew-nuts, R. Jewandas & Co.

Kashmir (s) 1,013 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia (s) 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Homayun (s) 725 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 200 bales hemp, J. Veerji & Co.; 280 cwts. saltpetre, W. & A. Graham & Co.

Kashmir (s) 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 34 bales hair, J. Livingstone & Co.; 85 cases bristles, J. Livingstone & Co.; 6,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 6,001 cwts. linseed, David Sassoon & Co.; 263 cwts. gum arabic, S. Khetsey & Co.; 1,400 cwts. myrabdem, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 250 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo & Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 9,880 cwts. barley, Ralli Bros.

Danster (s) 6,433 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 1,001 cwts. myrabolams, G. Govindji; 1,000 cwts. cotton seed G. Govindji; 19,075 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 8,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Polykter (s) 350 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bombay & Co.; 51 bales cotton, W. Pavri & Co.; 200 bales cotton, National Financing & Commission Co.; 300 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.; 300 bales cotton fly, D. M. Tombroff; 4,200 cwts. linsee, K. M. Nathoo; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, K. M. Nathoo; 20,020 cwts. rape seed, C. Borgiano & Co.

Bewean (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Manningtry (s) 146 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 428 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 650 cases Indian condiments, M. Poonjiaji & Sons; 621 cwts. gum kadaya, M. Hansraj; 2 cases Bombay ducks, M. Poonjiaji & Sons; 4,000 cwts. bone sinews, Cox's & Co.; 40 cwts. casein, Empress of India Dairy Co.; 2,000 cwts. ajwan seed, 12,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Darien Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.; 162 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Chosen Maru (s) 327 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Darien Maru (s) 166 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Chosen Maru (s) 24 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Darien Maru (s) 650 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Chosen Maru (s) 168 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Darien Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Maisha.

FOR KOBE.

Darien Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Chosen Maru (s) 54 bales cotton fly, K. D. Khote & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 3 cases saffron, L. Harjiwan; 14 cwts. almonds, L. Harjiwan, 19 cwts. rape seed, L. Harjiwan; 57 cwts. buffalo pickers, L. Harjiwan; 300 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Nore (s) 1,400 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 18,089 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 405 bales cotton twist, I. David, 1,035 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nore (s) 131 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 450 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 95 bales cotton twist, I. David; 250 bales cotton twist, A. E. I. Abraham.

IMPORTS.

August 11.

S. S. Orna from Java, Agents, M. M. Co.:—798 bales cotton, 33 bales semma, 211 bundles mats.

S. S. Dumra from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—62 bags dates.

S. S. Kashmir from London, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—3 boxes gold coin, 45 bars silver, 14 boxes bar gold, 52 boxes specie, 7 cases assayes, 14 cases gold thread, 4 cases saffron, 1 case indigo, 1 case color, 187 bales bankets, 2,008 casks cement, 23 casks ivory, 11 rolls sheet lead, 1 case leather hides, 210 cases gin, 3 cases vinegar, 52 cases chuse, 13 cases cocoa, 668 cases condensed milk, 10 cases fish preserves, 412 pigs lead, 10 cases roller skin, 102 cases, 9 packages confectionary, 5 packages hops, 95 cases emulsion, 1,119 cases biscuits, 133 drums, 30 cases oil varnish, 315 cases gin rum and brandy, 7 cases leather, 50 cases safety fuse, 50 cases bacon, 4 cases hams & cheese, 181 cases hams & bacon, 177 cases, 23 packages provisions, 1 case perfumery, 82 bales, 12 cases paper, 18 cases gam, 871 cases, 48 packages o. stores, 22 cases dried fruit pluns, 48 cases, 1,376 packages, 2,327 kegs paint, 1 case acetate of potash, 10 cases silk tissue, 51 cases mixed tissue, 8 cases carpets, 30 casks white lead, 9 packages, 20 cases bottles, 4 cases cycles, 21 cases soap, 25 cases sugar, 2 cases musical instruments, 1 case plaster of Paris, 4,600 loose sleepers, 97 cases cotton goods, 34 cases cigarettees, 52 cases, 2 casks, 2 bales tobacco, 2 cases cochnical, 300 bags carraway-seeds, 6 cases cigars, 10 cases yarn, 12 cases white starch, 24 packages, preserved fruits, 1 case mica, 15 cases ceder, 1 case woollen cloth, 13 cases cotton & w woollen goods, 1 case seed, 16 ccases silk & cotton goods, 3 cases linnens, 16 cases silk & cotton goods, 3 cases linen, 50 cases mineral water, 1 case glass globes, 142 cases medicine, 3 casks, 1 case chinaware, 15 cases verrouth, 3 cases earthenware, 35 cases cremede rose, 10 cases herrings, 30 cases claret, 765 cases brandy, 20 cases champagne, 3 hhds rum, 2 cases quinine 10 cases chicory, 505 cases beer, 100 cases dye, 50 cases geneva, 375 cases brandy and rum, 2 cases glycerine, 7 cases lysol disinfectant, 2 cases perfumed spirit, 8 cases Epsom salt, 116 cases, 4 hhd. wine, 11 cases barley, 23 cases barley, 23 cases, 11 packages motor car & accesories, 47 cases boots & shoes.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug 11.

The All-India weather report indicates that a break in the rains prevails over the greater part of the country and practically no rain has fallen except in Bengal, Assam and Burma. Some local rain however has fallen in Konkan and Malabar and a few falls have occured in the west of the United Provinces and east of the Central Provinces. The principal amounts are:—Cherapunje 17 inches, Chittagong 6 inches, Dinapore and Mussoorie 1¼ inches each.

HEAVY RAINS IS SIMLA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

Simla had heavy rains during the past 24 hours and no damage has been reported. The Kalka-Simla Railway is standing the best of the monsoon very well. There have been fewer interruptions of service this year than before.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

Stations	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 11th August 1915.	Total since 1st June to 11th August.	1st June to 11th August	
			1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory	....	56.87	52.31	60.44
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital]	....	60.42	53 42	70.73
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	....	56.78	55.37	69 77
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	....	62.59	60.09	72.79

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Temperature is in excess at Delhi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is in slight excess in north Gujarati.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are moderatly or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—A break in the rains has set in and except for a few showers on the west coast of the Peninsula, weather has been dry.

Some showers may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of August, 1915.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	96.5	88.0	74	..	0	0
Jask	..	95.8	86.6	83	..	0	—0.06
M Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	107.1	91.3	69	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.3	82.5	74	..	0.65	—2.82
Rawal, Indi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	104.6	85.8	62	..	1.99	—7.18
Hissar	101.1	82.7	57	..	4.13	..
Amba a	84.7	81.1	66	..	9.07	—5.45
Delhi	97.2	84.3	59	..	6.08	—8.70
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.7	82.2	56	..	9.47	—5.75
Mainpuri	92.7	80.8	73	..	9.82	—4.38
Jhansi	91.4	77.1	69	..	14.56	—7 38
Cawnpore	92.0	79.9	77	..	17.04	—1.08
Allahabad	89.8	78.3	75	..	18.71	—1.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.1	82.4	76	..	0.06	—1.76
Karachi	84.9	79.0	80	0.01	0.14	—4.67
Ajmer	91.9	77.2	68	..	7.85	—4.36
Jaipore	91.8	78.0	65	..	7.25	—5.54
Kotah	91.6	79.6	73	..	11.67	—4.61
GUJARAT, KAVHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	8.70	78.8	86	..	3.66	—6.01
Dwarka	85.0	80.0	84	..	7.18	—3.10
Veraval	82.1	79.6	81	..	6.01	—6.80
Rajkot	89.1	76.9	76	..	6.49	—11.65
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	79.4	78	..	7.37	—4.51
Surat	86.5	78.9	82	0.01	19.59	—6.76
Ahmedabad	93.1	79.5	73	..	9.06	—11.46
Deesa	94.5	79.0	75	..	4.23	—10.64
Neemuch	85.9	74.5	75	..	12.35	—3.47
Indore	82.5	72.2	86	..	14.52	—4.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	75.3	81	..	48.49	15.39
Sangor	82.0	73.1	81	..	20.26	—6.76
Hoshangabad	83.5	74.7	81	0.02	25.08	—2.98
Chanda	86.4	76.6	79	..	15.77	—0.41
Akola	86.9	74.5	77	..	17.72	—2.71
Amroati	84.8	74.3	79	..	16.02	0.51
Nagpur	85.7	76.7	78	..	27.81	—8.72
Chanda	88.5	76.0	71	..	20.95	—2.96
Raipur	87.2	77.6	80	..	25.53	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.0	80.2	83	..	56.67	7.67
Ratnagiri	85.1	78.1	93	0.21	60.72	—11.23
Mormugao	84.6	77.7	89	0.05	62.51	—0.34
Karwar	85.1	77.4	86	0.09	64.78	—22.81
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.8	78.5	69	..	13.75	2.33
Ahmednagar	83.7	66.7	76	..	13.47	4.15
Poona	82.2	71.3	73	..	24.46	10.81
Sholapur	90.4	73.6	70	..	10.38	—0.25
Bijapur	87.7	69.8	73	..	6.12	—0.47
Belgaum	79.1	65.4	93	0.04	32.13	1.64
Aurangabad	85.4	69.1	91	..	16.97	5.27
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.1	73.0	67	..	12.01	—6.91
Hyderabad	87.8	72.0	79	..	18.85	6.11
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.6	76.1	84	0.06	71.66	—12.80
Calicut	85.8	76.1	91	..	73.93	0.96
Cochin	83.5	75.6	84	0.22	65.54	8.64
Colombo	85.5	78.3	83	..	21.05	7.07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.8	81.7	63	..	15.65	2.76
Bellary	92.1	73.7	60	..	10.91	6.53
Cuddapah	100.2	80.2	53	..	9.54	0.37
Madras	96.7	80.2	66	..	10.53	2.90
Bangalore	86.2	65.8	83	0.63	10.48	1.84
Coimbatore	91.1	71.8	77	..	6.35	2.95
Trichinopoly	99.2	73.1	41	..	4.65	0.98
Negapatam	97.4	79.9	73	..	8.73	—0.87

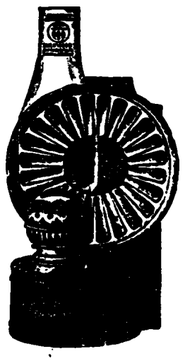
GREAT SALE OF LAMPS.

CANDLE READING LAMP.

Beautifully nickel-plated Candle Lamp, gives a light strong enough to read by.

Usual Price, Rs. 8-12.

Sale Price, Rs. 7-8.



THE SHERWOOD WALL LAMP.

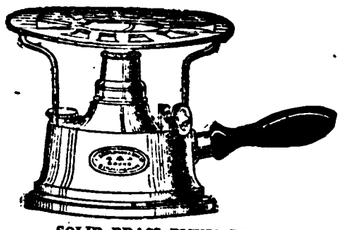
Very powerful Lamp exact, to above illustration, fitted with Sherwood's duplex burner.

Sale Price Annas 14 Each.

SOLID BRASS HAND LAMP.

Fitted with flat wick. Complete with Chimney.

Sale Price Annas 10 Each.



SOLID BRASS PICNIC STOVE.

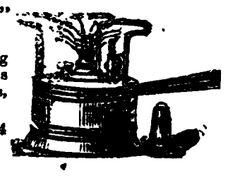
Very powerful, flame can be regulated, handle unscrews for packing. Complete in Box.

Price, Rs. 4-12. Sale Price, Rs. 4-8.

The "Bungalow" Wall Lamp. This is an exceptionally good wall lamp, fitted with Hink's burner, silvered reflector, gives clear light and very strongly made.

Price, Rs. 5-12.

Sale Price, Rs. 4-15.



The "WARWICK" STOVE.

A quick boiling stove, burns methylated spirits, best block tin.

Usual Price, Re. 1-4

Sale Price, As. 15.

HINK'S BRASS TABLE LAMP.

Fitted with frosted globe, single burner, flat wick.

Usual Price, Rs. 5-8.

Sale Price, Rs. 4-12.

Travelling Spirit Stove and Saucepan, When not in use the stove packs inside the saucepan, best block tin.

Usual Price, Re. 1-8.

Sale Price, Re. 1-4.

Bronze Pillar Table Lamp, with marble blackstone base, double wick, fitted with punkah burner, globe and top, and extinguisher, cut glass fount.

Height to top of globe 25 inches.

Price Rs. 22-8.

Sale Price Rs. 19-8.

Small Solid Brass Table Lamp, fitted with frosted globe and chimney, not shade as illustrated, single burner, a very pretty little lamp. Height to top of globe, 19 ins.

Price Rs. 13-8.

Sale Price, Rs.11-8.

Hurricane Lamp, a well made and reliable little lamp, one that will burn well and give excellent results.

Price, Rs. 2-15.

Sale Price, Rs. 2-8.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd

The Arcade BOMBAY.

SURAT CROP REPORT.

(News Bureau.)

SURAT, Aug. 11.

The Mamlatdars of different Taluks in their official crop reports ending 9th instant stated that rain was sufficient in all Taluks except in Orpad. Transplantation of rice continues and the standing crop is in good condition. During the week the highest rainfall, viz., 15 inches 16 cent, was in Bansda and the lowest, viz., 2 in. 24 cents, in Chorasi.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m	ft. in.
W.	11	m 11 55	28 4	11	m 5 8	16 1
		11 50a	28 8		5 58a	18 0
TH.	12	m 0 24a	28 7	12	m 5 44	15 11
					6 28a	17 5
FR.	13	m 0 59	27 2	13	m 6 18	16 1
		0 54a	28 7		6 58a	16 10
SAT.	14	m 1 9	27 4	14	m 6 53	16 9
		1 25a	28 4		7 29a	16 6
SUN.	15	m 1 51	27 4	15	m 7 29	16 3
		1 58a	27 11		8 3a	16 4
MON	16	m 2 36	26 11	16	m 8 7	18 5
		2 34a	27 3		8 42a	16 4
TU.	17	m 3 27	26 5	17	m 8 51	19 6
		3 14a	26 8		9 30a	16 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 11 (Wednesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 9m.
" 12 (Thursday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
" 13 (Friday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 14 (Saturday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 7m.
" 15 (Sunday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8m.
" 16 (Monday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
" 17 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.

Phases of the Moon.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 5h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 19th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th August 1915, was 29.985 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

MOBILISING SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AN ASSOCIATION FOR EXPERIMENT AND RESEARCH.

A conference was held at the King's College, London, on Friday, July 16 on the "Mobilisation of science and invention."

Mr. Bartley Denniss, M.P., said that in time of war the War Office and Admiralty could not bother themselves with the crude ideas of people whose inventions had not been developed. Some organisation was required for the purpose of sifting and developing these inventions. He was connected with a body which was in process of formation and which was to be called the National Inventions Association. There was also a need for research, and the only way that that need could be supplied in time of war was to organise the men of science in different bodies and give them work. We wanted to detect submarines under the sea. If the Government would organise a body of scientific men and ask them to see if they could devise some means of detecting submarines, the submarine difficulty would, he thought, soon be overcome. The same applied to aircraft and the poisonous gases used by the Germans.

Dr. Clay proposed the formation of a central body for the co-operation and organisation of the nation for the purpose of the war. There should be a council of responsible men who would act in a central executive capacity. This body should be the central body to which the War Office and the Admiralty should communicate problems they desired solved—in short, it should be a body for suggestions for the inventor and the War Office and the Admiralty. A list of scientific and technological experts willing to place their services at the disposal of the organisation should be formed. A fund should be raised probably from the public, and the inventors should be assured of fair royalties.

The scheme was discussed at length by the conference which was adjourned to the following Friday.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 10th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.764 inches
Temperature of Air	82.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 "
Dew Point	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.801 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0 "
Minimum do. do.	80.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	222 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	2.23 "
Do. do. year	58.23 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	0.00 "

One thing is sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

TURKS' HEAVY LOSSES.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICER'S EXPERIENCE.

A second-lieutenant in the Australian Contingent at the Dardanelles, writing to his mother in the Isle of Wight, says:—"Early one afternoon the Turks exploded a mine under one of our trenches and in the confusion caused thereby captured the trench and a support trench. The battalion involved immediately reformed in rear of the hill, retook their own trenches, and continuing, captured three of the Turkish trenches. One was held for two days, and then destroyed for tactical reasons. In the meantime the Turks were bringing up large reserves to consolidate the gain they thought they had made, and blundering into our men in the trenches they were fairly caught on the hop. Our guns got the range at the same time, and completed their demoralisation. Their casualties were estimated by our Staff at between 1,500 and 2,000, but prisoners say they were more than double that. Three nights ago we received information that the Turks were being strongly reinforced, and an attack was expected. It commenced in dead earnest at about 2 a.m.

"At one place in the line the Turks got right on the parapet, and, I may add, are still there, although quite harmless! The attack was constantly continued until midday, when they gave it up; and I think they were wise, for they left about 5,000 dead in view. What they had in their trenches, and how many were wounded, we do not know."

Following are other letters from our fighting men.

THE BABY AND THE TRENCH.

"My work has taken me into the trenches a good deal lately. The other afternoon our work was to disinfect a dugout in the firing line. I thought myself very brave, but was a bit damped on making my way into the trench to find some woman pushing a baby in a mail cart up and down within a hundred yards or the firing line. . . . Up till now I have not come directly into contact with the gas. They used some the other afternoon, but the wind changed and blew it back and killed a good many of the Germans. There you have an example of people becoming the victims of their own villainy. Such dirty methods never pay in the long run, and I can't help thinking this is a sign of the end, the Kaiser knowing that he is beaten."

—Private A. G. Sutton, Sanitary Co., R.A.M.C., in France, to friends at Scoulton, Norfolk.

Nagendra Nath Sen B. L. Pleader of Khulna the Bengal who was convicted and fined Rs. 100 under Section 19 (f) of the Indian Arms Act by the Sub Divisional Magistrate is shortly filing an appeal before the District Judge against the order.

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D 8

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades .	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

A NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

In the absence of any informative statistics, it is not an easy matter to criticise the position, but still, so much can be said, that the cable which has just come through announcing that the July trade returns of the United Kingdom as compared with June, show a decrease in imports and an increase in exports, at this juncture, must be regarded as very satisfactory news. Of course it has to be borne in mind that the imports for June were exceptional, and could not be expected to be maintained, for in the three months ending June the value of imports for consumption was not less than £ 192,000,000, plus the Government stores imported and not declared, and in the six months ending June the net imports were valued at £378,000,000 plus Government stores and munitions of war not declared at the Customs. Allowing for the fact that June was a somewhat heavy month, the fact remains, that the United Kingdom is importing goods for consumption at the rate of £900,000,000 a year. This is a big bill to liquidate, and as the only satisfactory method of meeting the enormous expenditure is by a corresponding increase in exports, which, since the outbreak of the war have been steadily on the decline, the prospect has so far been gloomy in the extreme. For June alone the excess of imports over exports had arrived at the disconcerting figure of £33,534,000, or at the rate of a trifle over £400,000,000 a year without reckoning on undeclared Government goods, probaly amounting to another 6½ millions, bringing the June import total up to a matter of £44,000,000, being considerably over the rate of £500,000,000 per annum. This increase of exports during July, which has been cabled to us, cannot but be regarded as a most important piece of news. It probably means that a number of the British industries which have been lying idle during the past twelve months are resuming work: confidence is being restored: and that foreign and colonial countries are at last able to effect an exchange of goods for the huge supplies which have been purchased from abroad during many months. It may mean that the whole economic position is undergoing a change, and that the issue of the huge war loan has had a sobering effect on the nation in curtailing unnecessary consumption. Whatever be the cause, enforced thrift or industrial expansion, the end is the same. The markets are apparently opening up, introducing a new era of coming prosperity, which the depressing war cloud has so long obscured in spite of the freedom of intercourse the British Empire has been privileged to enjoy owing to its watchful powerful navy, but which incalculable advantage has not hitherto been made use of to the extent one would have been led to anticipate. We may be indulging in a gleam of optimism which the trifling circumstance we have seized upon does not justify. Under any circumstances it is a pious wish for which we must be excused.

A COKE-JOKE.

There is not much literal difference between joke and coke, and the latter commodity has been the means of supplying sufficient humorous fuel to set all who have heard of the little incident simply rocking with laughter. We regret our inability to name the place or indulge in a topographical hint by laying on a little local colour. This part of the business must be therefore left to the imagination, if it is possible to stretch even this elastic faculty so far as to conjure up a spot on God's earth where such assinine idiocy could be perpetrated. A Government department, through force of circumstances, finds itself possessed of a stock of coke in excess of its immediate requirements. It might have been 100 tons or it might have been 200 tons—this only affects the coke but not the joke; accuracy in this respect is therefore immaterial. All around the country side there was a scarcity of coke. The Government functionary in due course gets into communication with a first-class, slap-up member of the coke-broking fraternity, and through this enterprising medium the parcel is unloaded; half at Rs. 47 per ton and the balance at Rs. 50. Here again we have to be excused for a little more obscurity in the thread of the narrative, by not supplying the name of the purchaser, as it is a complicated bit of nomenclature beyond the powers of the ordinary "linc." But we are on solid ground when we state that this very acceptable coke *bonne bouche* was gobbled up by a railway company a few days later, who were glad to secure the little packet for Rs. 80 per ton. When the railway man, over a cock tail, explained to the Government man the bargain he had secured, the coke-joke materialised, and the G. M. has not done coughing yet.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11th

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.25	5.22
Aug-Sept.	5.25	5.22
Sept-Oct.	5.29	5.26
Oct.-Nov.	5.36	5.33
Nov-Dec.	5.42	5.39
Dec-Jan.	5.46	5.43
Jan.-Feb.	5.50	5.47
Feb-March.	5.54	5.51
March-April.	5.58	5.55
April-May.	5.61	5.58
May-June.	5.65	5.62
June-July	5.68	5.65
July-Aug.	5.71	5.68

WAR LOANS.

London, August 10th.

3½ % 1925-1928 £ 92½
4½ % 1925-1945 £ 98½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. .. 27.12

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Aug. 10th

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July sellers 58/9
TONE:—Firm
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers 56/6
TONE:—Firm.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Aug. Sellers 56/6
TONE:—Firm.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers 56/1½
ONE:—Firm.
Wheat Choice White Bombay. July sellers 57/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 July sellers 56½
Karachi Barley September Sellers 3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. sellers 56/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. sellers 51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. sellers 55
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. 51/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September; Sellers 51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull sellers £8/11/9

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £69
Copper Braziers Nominal. 96
Yellow Metal 13
English best selected Copper 81½
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool £19
Hard Spelter 50

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value 25
Big Iron No. 1 Gartshene 85

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-Sept. Paid 2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Sept.-Oct. Paid

BOMBAY MARKETES.

COTTON

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

To-day the market has ruled rather easier, owing to lower advices from the other side, with new Broach quoted at 243½ to 244½.

A fair amount of business has been done in Broach, Bengals and Akolas in new crop, but nothing of any importance has been reported in September contracts.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fine Bengal, September, 167½, Fine Khamgaum/Akola, September, 198.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January, 186.
Fine Khamgaum/Akola, January, 213.
Good Broach, April, 244.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference
Khandesh ..	246,544	473,160	—226,616
Central India ..	179,345	253,780	— 79,435
Barsi & Nagar ..	168 614	299,100	—130,486
Berar	481,722	510,437	— 78,715
Central Provinces	217,492	296,228	— 78,736
Dhollera	199,762	428,504	—228,742
Broach	242,021	400,058	—158,037
Compta & Dharwar.	182,425	223,361	— 40,936
Westerns ..	167,348	116,247	pl. 51,101
United Prov. ..	379,246	484,193	—104,947
Rajputana ..	87,025	158,187	— 71,162
Sind	108,460	61,215	pl. 47,245
Persian ..	814	1,128	— 314
American ..	195	2,305	— 2,110
Egyptian ..	726	1,718	— 992
Other Sorts ..	1,975	1,280	pl. 695
Total ..	2,618 714	3,715,901	—1,102 187

Messrs PATEL BROS., MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fins.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			245	Apr. 25'16
M. G.			..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	192	186	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab(Ry terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh		..	..	..
M. G. Akola Kng. ..	214	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khgm. Fair staple	199	..	..	Sept-1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	216	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	185	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	192	Do.
M. G. (Miraj	..	..	217	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	212	Do.
M. G. Bengals	169	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 10th, August 1915:—

Cotton	3,249 Bales
Wheat	4,576 cwts
Linseed	6,017 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	5,174 "
Ginjellyseed	272 "
Poppyseed	175 "
Groundnuts	4,413 "
Castorseed	6,558 "
Rice	10,315 "
Myrabollams	1,709 "
Cottonseed	20,063 "
Mowraseed	2,031 "
Gram	52 "
Joowar	3,345 "
Barley	2,336 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 6-13-6 R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 p.c. ..... Rs. 6, R.D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 p.c. ..... Rs. 46, B.T. per candy
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10, B.T. per cwt
Forward ..... Rs. 8-6-6, R.D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 6-13, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-9, B.T. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-3, R.D. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-11, R.D. per cwt
Groundnuts.
Rs. 36-8, B.T. per candy.
Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-15, R.D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-7, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 22, B.T. per candy.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs. 43, B.T. per candy
Mughi ..... Rs. 41, B.T. per candy
Yellow Hingunghat Rs. 47, B.T. per candy
Red Jubbulpore ... Rs. 38, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail 1s 3 7/8d
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 3 7/8d. from 16th Sept
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. Sept.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..... Nominal.
60 d-s Hong-Kong 130½
Do. Shanghai 167½
60 d-s Yokohama ..... 151½ to 152

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-13-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do	24-1-6.
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-15-0

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. C-8

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. B-4

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

LINK BETWEEN RESEARCH AND TRADE.

MAKING CHEMISTRY PAY.

At a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, on July 15, at the School of Technology Manchester, Dr. M. O. Forster read a paper on "Research and Chemical Industry." "The first condition of a closer union between research and industry," said Dr. Forster, "is the development of a healthy public opinion on the subject of acquiring knowledge in general, scientific knowledge in particular, and, more important than either because it covers both, national wisdom. In the establishment of such public opinion an important place should be given to the work which chemists do, the part which chemistry has played in the national economy, and the possibilities offered by a wider application of chemistry to industry, in order to attract to our ranks that type of young man which is able to use a chemical training as a weapon for making chemistry pay. Next, although many enlightened manufacturers already make good use of chemistry, their numbers must be increased, and the new-comers must not be too quickly discouraged by what may seem initially an unprofitable investment; one of the ironies of our present position is that a yearly outlay on chemists and a laboratory, moderate even if regarded as a frill or luxury, would often make relatively small inroads into the profits of a concern, whilst regarded as an investment would be positively gilt-edged compared with many of the enterprises for which the public are invited, frivolously and successfully, to subscribe millions."

SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY.

Dealing with "Research in Technology," Dr. Charles C. Carpenter, the president-elect, said his theme was given prominence in the inaugural address delivered by the first president of the Society (Professor Roscoe) in Manchester 33 years ago. "That research must begin with the chemist goes without saying," said Dr. Carpenter. "Circumstances have, however, changed since the inception of the first great chemical processes. The technical demands made by modern manufactures are much more extensive and exacting, and sole reliance upon the chemist would be fatal to the realisation of success. Sooner or later the aid of the technologist must be called in. His equipment for the task has now to be discussed, and it will easily be seen that this is on a very different footing to that of his confrere, for it must be carried out on the large or working scale. Now surely here is an overwhelming case for localised centralisation if one fact, and one fact only, is borne in mind. It is not from or among themselves that the greatest competitor is to be feared, but from producers over the seas already organised. Let, then, every special industry build up its own schools or institutes of technology, not only to provide training for workers but so fully equipped with resources that problems of all kinds can be submitted to them for research." Put in another way, said Dr Carpenter, the proposal was that manufacturers should be able to draw upon sources of technological knowledge just in the same manner as does the chemist from a scientific library.

DEFECTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Professor Henry E. Armstrong, speaking on "The development and control of industry by public influences," dealt with the necessity of the Royal Society's organising all its forces—not acting through a few of its Fellows. "To progress," said the speaker, "we must acquire the desire to do something before we take to learning; knowledge is not power unless it be associated with the desire and power to use it. It rests with the Royal Society to give the impulse and start reform by reforming itself waking up from its academic slumbers, and playing the active part that it is possible for it to play if it only realises what it can do as a live institution. It is our scientific House of Peers; it is not only representative of all branches of experimental and observational science, but industrial science has its place in our ranks, although it is to be confessed that we are ultra-academic at present and need a far larger leaven of men accustomed to apply science to practice.

SECRECY AND CLIQUES.

"In consequence of the development of the special societies, the Royal Society is no longer of consequence as a scientific society in the ordinary sense. The Fellows will fail in their duty to the Empire unless the Society grasp the power which is potential in its hands and claim to be supreme as a deliberative and advisory authority in the interests of science. The voices of scientific workers in our country should be heard as that of one man through the Royal Society—we should then count for something in the national councils; it should co-ordinate our scientific forces and link them up with our educational as well as with our industrial system—we should then play our due part in the State and the idea of science would soon be abroad. But to this end the Society must be organised as a democracy; at present it is little short of entirely in the hands of a ring of all but permanent, autocratic officials, and the Fellows have but little part in its proceedings, as the Council in no way represents the desires and ideas of the Fellows."

THE CHEMICAL ENGINEER.

In the course of a paper on "Chemical engineering" Dr. G. T. Beilby said that in the modern organisation "there is room for the research chemist of high and wide attainments, for the scientifically trained engineer, also of wide attainments, and for a type of professionally trained man who is the natural medium of interchange between these two specialists. This intermediary is the chemical engineer. He must be a man of special aptitudes, inasmuch as he must have grasped the chemist's point of view as well as the engineer's. The chemist thinks and works in terms of atoms and molecules and the laws which govern their combination. The engineer thinks of matter in masses which can be moulded to his will by the craftsman, or of mechanical or electrical energy which can be generated, controlled, and measured by machinery. The chemist is the master and director of his own operations, which he can, for the most part, carry out with his own hands. The engineer loses his direct hold on his operations whenever his ideas have been fully committed to paper in the drawing office. It is his special function to organise the labours of many workers. A certain number of men are able to enter fully into the spirit which actuates both types of expert, the chemist and the engineer; they can resist the particular exclusiveness of each, while giving to each its due weight. These are the naturally gifted chemical engineers who in one sense are "born, not made." In our colleges and universities the best that we can do for men of this gifted type is to give them the best possible opportunities for an all-round development of their powers."

CHEMICAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

A discussion which ranged over a wide variety of topics followed in the afternoon the reading of the papers.

The Chairman said the Council had been considering during the year the provision of a Chemical Intelligence or Information Bureau, and had sought the aid of Government departments, but had received nothing except sympathy.

In response to a suggestion that every large centre should have a technological library, it was stated that when the question of the new Manchester Reference Library was settled there was the probability of a new technical library also.

Mr. J. W. Hinchley suggested the formation of a manufacturers' college in which graduating students would be encouraged.

Principal Maxwell Garnett dealt with some points in Professor Armstrong's paper referring to the Municipal School of Technology, and explained that the elementary work carried on was a legacy from the old Mechanics' Institute, and was a decreasing quantity every year. As to research work, the Manchester Education Authority had increased its grant from £250 to £600 per annum for research scholarships.

Mr. Clayton brought forward a resolution that a central technological library should be founded at the public expense at all great centres.

Sir William Ramsay: You have surely a large library at the Manchester University, and also a big city library. Would it be fair to duplicate them?

Mr. Henry Louis said he did not see why libraries dealing with any particular industry should be founded at the public expense.

Finally, the resolution was amended so as to read that the establishment of technological libraries throughout the country was of urgent national importance, and in this form was carried unanimously.

LINKING-UP OF SOCIETIES.

Sir William Ramsay, dealing with some points in Professor Armstrong's paper, said he quite agreed that we required some Government department which would deal with scientific progress and scientific objects of all kinds. The Royal Society was the means at present of communication between the scientific world and the Government. Our first duty just now, however, was to win this war—(hear, hear)—and the Royal Society had all its energies devoted to the purpose. Its work was divided into four departments. In a similar fashion the Chemical Society had organised itself. One section dealt with industrial work; another with pharmaceutical work. If the Society of Chemical Industry were to be brought into line with and agreed to make the Chemical Society a means of communication with the Royal Society, the general linking-up would be productive of good.

The Chairman said that the Council at a special meeting the day before had appointed a committee to take any action which might be deemed necessary.

In the evening the members visited the University laboratories.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

To-day's quotation of telegraphic transfers was 1s. 3 2/7d. and the demand rate was 1s. 3 7/8d. There was a distinct tendency towards easiness in Bank's buying rates and the business done was very small.

Government Paper, 3 1/2 per cent., was quoted at 88-14 and 89-2 for small lots but there were practically no buyers. There was enquiry for 3 per cent. at 78/12.

'In the share market coal was very dull, few enquiries being made. Jute mill shares were held up and there were practically no sellers so also were tea shares.

CALCUTTA TEA SALES

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

At to-day's tea sales about 33,000 chests of tea were offered but the sale was very disappointing comparing with the previous one. About 90 per cent. of the chests were sold with an average much lower than the last sale. Russia bought very little and buyers for the Persian Gulf were much more less.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE IN SIKKIM

MAHARAJA GIVES SANCTION TO A CALCUTTA FIRM.

(News Bureau.)

DARJEELING, Aug. 11.

To open up industrial enterprise in the Sikkim State, the Maharaja of Sikkim is understood to have granted a Calcutta firm of Engineers permission to utilise the waterfalls for generating electricity and to construct wire ropeways within the State, to extract timber firewood from the forest areas, to extract bamboos for conversion into pulp and to burn limestone for working copper areas.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY BILL.

OPTIONAL EMPLOYMENT OF OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The "Trading with the Enemy" Bill which will shortly be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council is understood to be mainly on the lines of a similar recent legislation at Home. It will facilitate business by making it optional for firms indebted to enemy subjects to utilise the services of the official Receivers appointed by the various local Governments concerned. It may also bring any attempts to trade with the enemy under the same provisions as actual trading.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London August 10:—

The July trade returns as compared with June show a decrease in imports and an increase in exports.

THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow space to the following in your widely read paper?

"There is no institution except the Brahmo Samaja and the Prarthana Samaja which stands against the caste system." So said Prof. Velinker at the Divine Service held yesterday at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir. I was surprised to hear the above words. How many inter-marriages are performed by the members of the Samaja? There is hardly one. Then why should one of the members of the Samaja boast of the abolition of the caste system by the Samaja? On the contrary the Samaja is creating a new caste of its own members. I heard a member of the Samaja say that they are troubled by the Hindu society and therefore it will be a good thing if they are provided with seperate quarters. Again one of my friends gave an advertisement that he was willing to intermarry; but it was to no effect. If the Samaja stands against the caste system why is my friend still a bachelor?

India will thank the Samaja when it destroys the caste system only from amongst its own members. In my opinion it will be a blessing to India. The Samaja must bear in mind that one ounce of practice is worth ten thousand tons of big talk. Therefore it is my sincere appeal to the Managing Committee of the Samaja that they should add a rule to carry out the words uttered by Prof. Velinker at yesterday's Divine Service.—Yours, etc.,

A NON-SAMAJIST.

DEVOTION OF A BALUCHI SUBADAR.

FACING ENEMY SIX TIMES STRONG.

From a letter written by a major of the Indian Expeditionary Force operating in East Africa, and published in "The Times," we take the following account of the devotion and death of a Baluchi Subadar:—

"We had quite a little adventure the other day. We were out reconnoitring in a motor-car about fifteen miles beyond the outposts, covered by fifteen men of the Baluchis under a Subadar named Ghulam Haider. We (General ——, Colonel ——, and self) had got out of the car and were carefully studying the ground with the aid of a map some 200-300 yards from the car. The covering party were 500 to 600 yards in front of us. Suddenly we saw the covering party get into skirmishing order, left incline, and start doubling forward for all they were worth. At the same time a sepoy came running back with a message that a large German patrol (afterwards found to be about 100 strong, with two or three machine guns) had appeared over a ridge not more than 1,000 yards from us.

"There was nothing for it but to bunk! We sent a message to the Subadar to retire, and made for the car. I was very nervous, as I was doing chauffeur and the car was a notorious 'non-starter.' However, she rose to the occasion, and we made for home best pace. I fear —— somewhat shaken, for we covered the fifteen miles in forty minutes, and the road was little better than a bad bridle path. The Subadar behaved magnificently. He saw the enemy were six times his strength, but called to his men. "Never mind, we must attack to let the Sahibs get away" and we saw them going in 'bald headed.' Of course, they were outflanked almost at once, and had to retire. —— had told the Subadar to do so, and that we would reinforce him. In retiring the Subadar was mortally hit. They managed to get him away, but he died next day—a gallant man and true."

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. 7

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

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Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

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Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, Js P.
Managing Director
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Wilson Philological Lecture, Bombay University Library, 5-45 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Sardinia will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Parcel Mail for China closes at the same hour.

FRIDAY, August 13.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Byculla Club.
Ramzan Id Mahomedan Holiday.

SATURDAY, August 14.

University Senate Meeting 5-45 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Baronet Club.
Poona Extra Race Meeting.

MONDAY, August 16.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon in Bombay.
Municipal Corporation.

TUESDAY, August 17.

University Annual Convocation 5-45 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

LANGLEY—At Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, on the 2nd August, the wife of F. H. Langley, Agra, of a son.
MARSH—At the Ramsay Hospital, on the 29th July, Mrs. Marsh, the wife of C. H. Marsh, Esq., I.C.S., of a daughter.
WEIR—At Simla, on the 4th August, the wife of Charles Weir, Principal, University School of Law, Allahabad, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOLLY—At Glenthorne, Naini Tal, on the 31st July, Jane, for 53 years the devoted and dearly loved wife of Thomas Jolly. In her 77th year. Deeply regretted.
OXLEY—On the 21st July, at 2-15 p.m., in the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, of abscess on the liver, Henry George (Harry) Oxley. Deeply mourned by his wife and children. (English papers please copy).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Aug. 12.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Comm. ding.
277. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Coy. from this date.—

No. 8657 Vol. A. E. Bowden, No. 8658 Vol. J. Thom, No. 8659 Vol. H. Elliott and No. 8660 Vol. A. Scarff.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

KIRKEE OPEN BOXING TOURNMENT.

To be held on 24th, 25th and 26th of August. Middle Weights, welter Weights, Light Weights and Feather Weights. 1st Prize Rs. 60, 2nd Prize Rs. 40 in each weight providing there are more than seven entries. Entrance fee Rs. 3 each. Entries to be made by the 20th August 1915 to the Manager Soldiers and Sailors Inst, Kirkee. Contests will also be arranged.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Aug. 11.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.
775. Warrants.—Railway Warrants No. 87 and 88 were issued to Corporal Engleken and Escort proceeding to Poona with prisoners, and return on completion of duty.
776. Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E.E. Company from the 9-8-15.—

No. 244 Sapper Sullivan T.

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjt., Bombay Volunteer Artillery

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V, MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

A MENDICANT ROBBED.

A mendicant named Wafadar Hashmatkhan has complained to the Police that his box which was kept in a godown in Israel Str. has been broken open and Rs. 210 in cash have been removed.

A LECTURE ON AYURVEDIC MEDICINE.

Under the auspices of the Bharatiya Vaidya Mandal, Vaidya Raj Dhirajram Kurunashanker will deliver a lecture on the "Theory of Vat Pitta and Kafa" at the hall of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College to-day at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. Popat will preside.

A JEWELLER ROBBED.

Jethabhai Lakhabhai, Manager of Kanji Malji, jeweller, who has his shop in the Abdul Raheman Street has reported to the Police that on the 6th instant his shop was broken open and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 250 were removed from a show case.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE PORT TRUST

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in place of the late Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham resulted in the election of Mr. Nigel F. Paton, of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next general meeting of the above Association will be held at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust on Tuesday the 17th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S. will deliver his public lecture on "Co-operation between neighbours as a possible means of remedying insanitary conditions in existing slums."

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Report of the B. D. Petit General Hospital for May 1915 states that the total number of new patients admitted during the month was 75, while those remaining were from the previous month numbered 76. Of the total, 35 were discharged cured, 28 left relieved or of their own accord and 12 died, leaving 76 more on the roll at the end of the month. The receipts realised during the month amounted to Rs. 2,009-8-0, while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 7,377-8-0.

A SEPOY'S BODY FOUND.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Arjunsingh, a sepoy in the 76th Punjabis, aged about forty years.
The deceased who was suffering from an attack of diarrhoea was admitted to the Marine Lines Hospital on the 4th instant. On the 8th he was not to be found in the hospital and his dead body was found floating at No. 2 slope in the chamar-godi at Mazagaon.
The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to drowning, but it was impossible to say from the evidence whether it was suicide or accidental death.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

H H NAWAB OF RADHANPORE'S DONATIONS TO WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has received Rs. 2,000 from his Highness the Nawab of Radhanpore as a personal donation and Rs. 2,000 collected in his State for the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN SIND.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

The agricultural outlook in Sind is not encouraging.
The River Indus is exceptionally low in level and the water in irrigation canals consequently deficient. There is almost an entire absence of seasonal rain in Sind to supplement the river and the canal water supply, indicating a poor season.
The Karachi Municipal water supply also continues deficient from absence of normal rain and is cut off for some hours every day. For the last day or two the skies have been heavily overcast. One good downpour would relieve the situation.

THE S. S. SPITZFELS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Graham and Co., Calcutta, have communicated the following to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the movement of the enemy vessel Spitzfels:—We beg to advise you that our London house wires to the effect that the above steamer which was seized by the Italian authorities while taking refuge in an Italian port commenced the discharge of her cargoes on the 6th instant. We shall be very much obliged if you will kindly communicate this information to the members of the Chamber."

ANOTHER MOTOR CAR DACOITY.

OPIUM CASES STOLEN FROM A RAILWAY STATION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

A dacoity of a sensational character which is engaging the attention of the Bengal Criminal Investigation Department, is reported to have been recently committed at Belur Railway Station near Howrah on the East Indian Railway.
Three large cases of opium valued at nearly rupees twelve thousand were received from Malerkota and Surnam Stations on the North-Western Railway one after another on the 26th and 30th July and the 5th instant respectively. They were consigned by and to fictitious persons. As no claimants were forthcoming information was given to the Railway police who found that the parcels contained opium. The three cases were kept in the Station-room, the police keeping strict watch over them. Early morning on the day of the occurrence the policeman who was on duty at his post near the door of the room containing the cases, was fast asleep when several men entered the room through the window forcing it open.
On enquiry it transpired that since the arrival of the cases a band of young men dressed as Bengalees, Marwaris and Shikhs had been visiting the neighbourhood in two motor cars. On the night of the occurence one motor car was seen lying near the station which drove off at slow speed along the road leading to Calcutta.
It is believed the dacoits numbered about a dozen. A couple of revolver bullets have been recovered from the place where the motor was found lying.

GAS IN THE STOMACH IS DANGEROUS.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THE USE OF MAGNESIA.

Sufferers from indigestion or dyspepsia should remember that the presence of gas or wind in the stomach invariably indicates that the stomach is troubled by excessive acidity.
This acid causes the food to ferment and the fermenting food in turn gives rise to noxious gases which distend the stomach, hamper the normal functions of vital internal organs, cause acute headaches, interfere with the action of the heart, and charge the blood stream with deadly poisons, which in time must ruin the health. Physicians say that to quickly dispel a dangerous accumulation of wind in the stomach and to stop the food fermentation which creates the gas, the acid in the stomach must be neutralised, and that for this purposes there is nothing quite so good as half a teaspoonful of pure *bisurated* magnesia taken in little water immediately after meals. This instantly neutralises the acid, thus stopping fermentation and the formation of gas and enables the inflamed, distended stomach to proceed with its work under natural conditions. Bisurated magnesia is obtainable in powder or tablet form from any chemist; but as there are many different forms of magnesia it is important that the *bisurated* which the physicians prescribe should be distinctly asked for.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE RECLAIMED GOWALIA TANK SITE.

A meeting of the Standing Committe of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening in the Municipal Hill Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.
A letter from the Commissioner was read, in which he stated that he had allowed certain cricket clubs under certain conditions to occupy a portion of the reclaimed Gowalia Tank site for cricket pitches and that the remaining portion of the site has been reserved as a play ground for children. The Committee approved of these arrangements.
In response to a suggestion from the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, the Commissioner had commended that a monthly pension of Rs. 5 be given with effect from 1st July 1915 to Fireman Bhiwa Laxooman, who had been permanently disabled for further service, owing to injuries received by him by a fall from ladder while on duty at a fire at Naigaum Cross Road on 16th November, 1914. The Committee sanctioned the award of the pension recommended.
Consideration was given to a petition to the Corporation from Mr. Waman Narayan and others, stating that an old milch cattle stable belonging to one Mr. B. A. Wadia at Khedgally, Kumbharwada, Dadar, was without drainage arrangements and was causing a great nuisance to the residents of the surrounding oarts and locality by the stench emanating from the stable, that many cattle die in the stable and that their carcasses are not removed for three or four days, giving rise to poisonous smells. The petition further stated that complaints made to the Municipal Officers by the residents in the locality had been of no avail; that Mr. Wadia had of late commenced the erection of another large stable in the same oart adjoining the old stable and that the surrounding properties had in consequence much depreciated in value. The petitioners requested that steps might be taken either for the widening and metalling of the lanes and for the provision of drainage arrangements thereat or for the removal of the stables from the locality.
It was resolved to refer the letter to the Commissioner for report.
The Committee adjourned after transacting some other formal items of business.

A MULTAN DACOITY.

RS. 10,000 TAKEN AWAY.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

A Multan correspondent wires to-day that a dacoity was committed on Sunday morning at Katla Bhatlian, about six miles from Jalalpur Tahsil in Multan District. The victims were wealthy Hindus nine of whom are reported injured, some seriously. The dacoits are said to have got away with ten thousand rupees worth of spoils.
The Superintendent of Police with a strong force went to the spot at once and after receipt of information the Magistrate also repaired to the scene. It is not yet known who the dacoits were.

SUIT AGAINST AN UNREGISTERED SOCIETY.

DISMISSED FOR WANT OF PERMISSION.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

In the suit brought by an ex-Telugu translator of the Christian Literature Society of India, against the Society and its Secretary for damages of Rs. 10,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal Mr. Justice Kumarasami Sastri dismissed the case so far as the Society was concerned as the plaintiff did not take permission of the Court before instituting the suit, as it was unregistered. Issues were framed so far as the suit against Rev. Pasmore, Secretary, was concerned.
The defence of the Society was that it was an unregistered body and the plaintiff resigned himself after being warned about his slackness in work.

RABID DOG AT PANCHGHANI.

FOUR PERSONS ATTACKED.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

A rabid dog ran amok at Panchghani yesterday. It first attacked a butler who was boiling milk in the back verandah of a bungalow adjoining the Boys' School but only tore his coat. It was finding its way out when it attacked a European lad, a day scholar, residing at "Enfield" inflicting two deep wounds on the thigh. It next found its way into the bazaar, bit a number of dogs, also an Indian lad and finished up by entering Dr. Battliwala's house near Sydney Point where it bit one of that gentleman's grandsons and an ayah. The police destroyed all the bitten dogs and the mad dog was killed next morning by the villagers.
Its brain has been sent by Dr. Gillespie, the Superintendent of Panchghani, to Coonoor where Mr. Battliwala's grandson and ayah have gone. The unfortunate European lad was taken by his father to Kasauli. The mother of the latter to Kasauli declined to send him to Coonoor.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, the 10th August, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (3) INST. LUSO-INDIANOS (1,)

A very one-sided and uninteresting game took place last evening, between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Instituto Luso-Indiano, and resulted in favour of the Gunners by three goals to one. The Gunners monopolised the game throughout, but treated their opponents much too lightly. They lost numerous chances of scoring by trying to run the ball through the goal instead of shooting. Lee was the only forward who made good use of his opportunities, and put in several smart shots. Massey at times played well and credited his side with three goals. O'Neill worked hard in the half-line. Lieut. Davis was tried in the half-line but did not give a very convincing display. Powell took charge of the Instituto Luso-Indiano's goal in the first half. He was called upon to save several hot shots and acquitted himself well. The others played a very scraggy game.
The Instituto Luso-Indianos had to open the game with only ten men. This team appears to have great difficulty in turning out a full compliment of players. One of the spectators, M. D'Souza, very sportingly filled the vacant position, but had to retire before many minutes' play had past, owing to illness. The Artillerymen had the Luso-Indianos on the defensive throughout the first half and managed to find the net twice, through Massey. This half was a one of lost chances, and had the Gunners paid more attention to shooting than to passing, a much taller score would have been registered.
In the second half, Powell moved up into the forward line, to strengthen the attack, and made several good runs. On one occasion he beat Bagley and raced for goal, but shot wide. Down centred well, Dodd hesitated too long in clearing and J. D'Sa scored. This aroused the Gunners to greater activity and Massey added another goal just before the whistle blew.

Royal Garrison Artillery ..... 3 goals.
Instituto Luso-Indiano ..... 1 goal.

R. G. A.:—Dodd, goal; Weaver and Bagley, backs; Jennings, O'Neill and Lieut. Davis, half-backs; Gloster, Llewlyn, Massey, Lee and White, forwards.
Instituto Luso-Indianos:—Powell, goal; Rofino, back; Pereira, P. D'Sa and Down, half-backs; Alphonso, Marshall, J. D'Sa, D'Alves and Gonsalves, forwards.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	5	4	0	1	17	2	9
Medicals	5	4	0	1	10	3	9
6th Devons	5	2	1	2	10	6	6
Y. M. C. A.	5	2	1	2	5	7	6
Bombay Gymkhana	3	1	1	1	11	4	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	6	1	4	1	2	7	3
Bengal United	5	0	4	1	4	14	1
Lusitanians	4	0	3	1	1	17	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

6th Devons v. Bombay Gymkhana.

CHARTERED BANK CHEATING CASE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

The case in which Mr. M. R. Sundara Iyer, High Court Vakil, stood charged with cheating the London Offices of the Chartered Bank of India, was further proceeded with before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.
Mr. P. W. S. Doraswami, Head Clerk, Bills Department of the Madras Branch of the Bank, stated that a bill drawn by the accused for Rs. 29,994 odd on the Madras Bank was returned by that Bank remarked "refer to drawer."
Two more bills, one for £122 and the other for £22 and odd drawn on the Madras Economic Association by the accused were also proved. The case is proceeding.
The accountant of the Mercantile Bank examined said under instructions from the head office at London his Bank has paid the Madras Bank £90 to the credit of the accused and £50 to the credit of his wife. The case stands adjourned till the 26th.

ENEMY TRADE IN INDIA.

SIR WILLIAM CLARK ON THE FUTURE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Sir William Clark replying to the Madras Chamber of Commerce regarding hostile firms in India, said:—"What we can do is to examine the whole problem very carefully, especially so far as my Department is concerned, in its economic bearings with a view to the decision which will eventually have to be taken. For instance, it is very important to preserve India's balance of trade and though I am aware it has been stated that there is no trade between India and Germany and Austria which could not equally well be carried on through British firms, it seems to me, I confess, certain that were the Germans and Austrians be prohibited from trading in India such a prohibition would inevitably diminish our trade with their countries. This of course is only one factor in the case and there are many others which merit very careful examination. We must all admit that the situation has greatly changed with the startling and repeated proofs that Germany has given the world of her unworthiness to be included in the comity of nations, proofs which a few months ago no one, I fancy, would have anticipated except those few happy people whose prescience is never at fault after the event.

Mr. F. W. Ireland, Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Madras, having received a Commission in the New Army, left Madras on Tuesday.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

SECOND ENTRIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

Second Entries closed on Tuesday, 10th August:—

FIRST DAY.

Thursday, 2nd September.

TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
1st Entries 8.
Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's Jacomar.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Bachelor's Wedding.
Mr. Heath's Orloff (by wire).

POONA DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.
1st Entries 13.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Sweden.

MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
1st Entries 15.
Major H. Meynell's Good Success.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, 4th September.

THE AGA KHAN CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.
1st Entries 14.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Matchlock.

COUNTRY BRED PRODUCE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
1st Entries 11.
Mr. Chandos Pole's S. B.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 16.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, 8th September.

GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 15.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Cider.

VISITOR'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
1st Entries 31.
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Aubrey (by wire.)
Mr Ahmed Sait's Lord Robert (by wire.)

WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
1st Entries 12.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam.

CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 12.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's Aircraft.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, 11th September.

STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
1st Entries 27.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Soultline.

TALEGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 13.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's Pasha.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's Beethoven.

PURANDHAR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
1st Entries 30.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's Royalist.
Mr. Dara Cowasji's Powerful and Eldorado.
Final entries close on Tuesday 24th August.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports were held yesterday on the Marine Lines "maidan" and were witnessed by a large number of spectators, the different items being all keenly competed for. The Ladies' Nomination Zoological Stakes provided a great deal of merriment. In this event gentlemen were provided on starting with a piece of paper on which was written the name of an animal. They then rode a given course, dismounted and ran to a line 20 feet distant from where their partners were standing and imitated the noises or antics of that animal. The lady then wrote the name of the animal on a piece of paper and gave it to her partner who returned over the same course. Competitors were bound to bring back both papers.
Another item which proved almost equally interesting was the Balaclava Melee. The results:
Jumping (half section)—(1) Pearson and Blythe.
Bending Race for men (Bareback). The course consisted of four posts on each of which was placed a polo ball. The competitor knocking this off, was to be disqualified:—(1) C. Gove and Darcy, (2) Fowler and Medley.
Tent Pegging—(1) Hodge and Lowndes; (2) Reynolds and Hunt.
Ladies' Nomination Zoological Stakes:—(1) Medley and Mrs. Nelson.
Scurry, Horses and Ponies Handicap:—(1) Pearson, (2) Darcy (3) Morris.
Balaclava Melee in half sections:—(1) Gove and Alling, (2) Nash and Pearson.

RAJA OF PUDOKOTA.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

A cablegram received states that the Rajah of Pudokota on travels abroad has married yesterday an Australian lady. Pudokota is a Hindu state and the Raja is one of a long line of Tondiman Rajas ruling from time immemorial.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

As the Homeward English Mail Steamer Salsette will not sail till the afternoon of Monday the 16th instant, the latest hour of posting for the Homeward English Mail, at the Bombay General Post Office, will be 11-0 a.m. for registered letters and 12-0 Noon for unregistered letters on that day. All articles received at the Bombay General Post Office from the Town Sub Offices by 12-0 Noon on the same day, will be included in the Homeward English Mail.

SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY AND CLUB CRICKET.

HOCKEY AND ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Rain frustrated most attempts to play military or club cricket on July 17. A most interesting fixture had been arranged between the North Midland Division and the Felixstowe Garrison to take place at Lord's, but this had to be abandoned without a ball being bowled. Seeing that both these military teams had travelled up to London for the purpose, there was considerable disappointment among the rival players, who waited on in vain for some cessation of the rain. Other military matches were also due to be played in the metropolis, but most of them met with a like fate. The Record Office (Hounslow) team was particularly disappointed in having to declare off its return match with Twickenham, the only side to defeat them this season.
Following on the recommendation of the Club Cricketers' Charity Fund and the Club Cricket Conference in regard to all London clubs making a collection on the August Bank Holiday on behalf of the Red Cross societies in London, already a number of clubs have decided to fix up special matches for the object in view. Other clubs are, however, arranging days more convenient, and it is expected that a goodly sum will eventually be raised. The London and North-Western Railway Club has already collected, and will continue to do so for the remainder of the season. The Heathfield C.C., a leading South London organisation which has had the distinction of enjoying the services of several well-known cricketers in the past thirty years, will provide special attractions on their ground at Trinity-road next Saturday. The cricket match will be against the Wandsworth Volunteer Regiment, and additional features will be an assult-at-arms during the play under Sergeant Harlow, late of the Grenadier Guards.
There will also be a net-ball match after the cricket between the Battersea Polytechnic Ladies and Gentlemen. Moreover, in the evening there will be an entertainment, at which many well-known artistes will sing including the well-known tenor, Mr. Ernest Pike. It is also hoped that the band of the 23rd London Regiment will perform, and wounded soldiers from the local military hospital will be cordially invited. Tickets, which are one shilling each, may be obtained on the ground, or at 123, Trinity-road. Wandsworth Common. What the Heathfield Club is doing can easily be emulated by other London organisations.
H. W. Lee, the Middlesex professional cricketer, previously reported killed in action, is wounded and a prisoner of war in Germany.
Dr. W. G. Grace was sixty-seven years old on July 18. He was born in 1848.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Scottish League has decided to carry out its competitions next season in the ordinary way.
Members of the Swansea Town Football Club have resolved not to play football of any kind for the present.
The result of the appeal of the directors of the Sheffield Wednesday F. C. for £10,000 to pay off the debts of the club having been most disappointing, a notice has been issued to the shareholders informing them that "unless the amount is subscribed before July 31 proceedings will have to be taken to wind up the affairs of the club by realising the assets and discharging the liabilities." The Wednesday Club has one of the best appointed grounds in the country.
The Management Committee of the Irish Football League unanimously passed a resolution on Wednesday evening that the League competitions as at present constituted should be abandoned until April 30, 1916. It was left to the Belfast and Dublin clubs to consider the question of promoting local competitions.
At a meeting of the London Charity Football Cup Competition, Lord Kinnaird, presiding, the question of running the competition next season was deferred until the autumn.

HOCKEY PLAYERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

As showing the remarkable loyalty and patriotism of hockey players as a body, it may be mentioned that the whole of the International team which met Ireland at Birmingham in March, 1914, has been given commissioned rank, and already Lieutenants C. S. Atkin, J. H. Bennett, J. A. Lovell, R. B. Lagden, W. N. Riley, S. H. Shoveller, and C. J. Tindell Green have been in the trenches, while the late hon. secretary of the Hockey Association, Captain Philip Collins, has been "somewhere in France" for a lengthy period. Recently a census was made of the number of hockey players serving in the Navy and Army, and of the 188 clubs that responded to the invitation for details, it was found that of the five thousand players connected with these clubs, something like 85 per cent. were now serving their King and country in some capacity. As there are over five hundred hockey clubs in England alone these statistics would doubtless prevail, even had additional clubs replied to the circular issued by the Hockey Association. But numbers have been entirely dissolved for the time being owing to heavy enlistments, and it is impossible to obtain the exact figures. Hockey certainly has done its "little bit," and in point of actual numbers no other amateur sport can show an improvement.

NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, August 12, 1915.

PRICES AND WAGES.

We welcome the thirty-first issue of the annual serial published by the Government of India under the title of "Prices and Wages." Evidently the criticism universally made on the inutility of the publication hitherto has had its chastening effect on the Statistical Department. The late Director-General of Statistics, Mr. Noel Paton, had, we are aware, the improvement, if not perfection, of this blue-book greatly at heart. There were superior lions in the path, however, who were obstructive. None the less not a few satisfactory changes were discernible in his time. The Department is now under the charge of another capable director, Mr. Findlay Shirras, whose monumental work on Food Prices, jointly with his most able colleague, Mr. Datta, has already marked him out as a very efficient master in the way of placing the whole of the Statistical Department on the sounder basis that is recognised in all other parts of the civilised world. We think we are not far wrong in asserting that in this respect the palm must be awarded to the Government of the United States. Their Statistical Department is the most perfect organisation of its kind and worthy of imitation by the Government of India.

Anyhow, we congratulate Mr. Shirras who has courageously taken in hand the improvement and perfection of these annual serials, so valuable not only to students of economics but to men of commerce. There are some notable changes introduced into the present issue under review which we take to be an earnest of what may follow in the next few years. The blue-book is divided into three main chapters, one on wholesale prices, one on retail prices and the third on wages. The last two are most unsatisfactory and unreliable and, therefore, exceedingly misleading. We should hesitate to base any economic observations on the authority of this book, in spite of the time and labour bestowed on its compilation, time and labour which in our opinion, are an absolute waste. The mass of details furnished in reference to retail prices is in reality the work of some hundred and seventy ignorant village patels, quite innocent of the value of what constitutes accuracy and reliability in practical statistics. But we cannot blame the village patel. His is an unsophisticated mind. At the same time he is the humble and obedient slave of the superiors, the tashildar, the mamlatdar, the deputy collector, the collector, *et hoc genus omne*. We doubt whether any of these superior officers have bothered to bestow even five minutes' attention on the information regarding retail prices of foodstuffs, salt, etc., furnished by the village patels. Each regards the return as only a part of routine work in reference to statistics. They are really bored by the mass and variety of information annually demanded by the Provincial and Imperial Governments. No wonder that this routine work is relegated in the first instance to the village or taluka patel. In reality that entity is the first and last authority in this matter. The other officials already referred to are so many channels of communication pure and simple. The patel makes once a fortnight the round of the bazaar; perfunctorily inquires from the Bania or the Marwari, astute men, who know how to take care of number one, the prices of foodstuffs. He dictates these prices to the village clerk who has cut and dried tabulated forms to fill in. One such form he fills in and passes on to his next superior, till in return it reaches the Sir Oracle of the district, whose mind is more intent on a hundred and one other distractions. This superior vehicle in his turn passes it on to the Director-General's Office. It is nobody's business to verify the details. They may be right or wrong. There is no supervising authority of the right sort. As a result every fortnight the Director-General's Office tabulates the 170 returns received from the different blocks and sends them for publication in the absolute stereotyped form in the "Gazette of India." And yet these are the unverified statistics on which the Imperial Government invites the public to base their views on the economic condition of the various talukas and districts in the country. The fact is that, hitherto, it seems to be nobody's business to care a button for them. So not only are the public misinformed but the Government itself. For when it has to refer to questions of prices of foodstuffs and express its own views on some economic problem, it unhesitatingly goes to these fallacious statistics. The Director-General is fully aware of this mockery. We know Mr. Paton was and we see that Mr. Shirras is quite alive to it. Indeed, both he and Mr. Datta have not disguised their views on the subject in the recent report on prices. They frankly say that they discarded the old, obsolete and unreliable statistics and went on their own way, making minute inquiry into prices in the areas they visited. The public owe these two gentlemen thanks for having given them now something more reliable than the rubbish which has hitherto disfigured the serial and brought it into universal contempt. Even the London "Economist" had to denounce the unreliability of this blue-book as recently as last year. If, therefore the publication is to become an authority in the near future, it is to be earnestly hoped that the Director-General will give a great deal of his time to organising a new scheme for collecting information, which can be depended upon, at the fountain sources. All the labour and time he could bestow on devising such a scheme would prove most valuable to the State and the public. We hope Mr. Shirras will prove what Sir Robert Giffen proved at the Board of Inland Revenue some thirty years ago.

We are glad to notice that Mr. Shirras has made a good beginning, so far as the collection of wholesale statistics is concerned. There are noticeable changes which men engaged in our staple commodities will greatly appreciate. But here, too, may we not make a friendly suggestion, namely, that it is advisable and important to have weekly, instead of fortnightly, returns of wholesale prices of rice and wheat of sugar and metals, of cotton and jute, of seeds and tea? It goes without saying that, during the busy season of exports the wholesale prices of these staple commodities vary not a little, and in times of a boom they fluctuate even during twenty-four hours. In a daily register of prices compiled into a weekly, we get the most accurate average price of the week, which would admirably suffice for statistical purposes and be accurate besides. The price of a staple commodity on a given day at the end of a fortnight is hardly to be relied upon and may be even misleading. The whole matter needs to be well thought out and digested and then organised so as to serve the purpose in view. Lastly, the chart system introduced by Mr. Shirras is exceedingly practical. Both the business man and the student of economics can take in at a glance the whole range of prices for a given period, five or ten or twenty and always carry the main fluctuations in his mind. The value of such a chart cannot be denied from the educational point of view. We hope there will be charts of retail prices and wages also in future publications. We are quite confident that under Mr. Shirras's reforming hand we shall soon see the reputation of this annual serial well established.

Notes of the Day.

To-day's War News.

There is quite a large budget of war news this morning and most of it highly satisfactory. The theatrical, futile and barbarous air raid on the East Coast, which has cost the Germans a Zeppelin, was probably conceived in order to supply the public in Germany with a compensatory distraction from the warnings of the press that the occupation of Warsaw is not, after all, the end of the war, but merely the beginning of the overcoming of many difficulties! At the same time we have the news of the important operations attempted by the German Fleet in the Gulf of Riga. The whole squadron of battleships,—pre-Dreadnought, —allocated to the Baltic, together with a host of cruisers and small craft were engaged in the attempt to force an entrance to the Gulf and met with signal defeat. A Petrograd telegram describes this as the "biggest naval encounter of the war," which it undoubtedly was as regards the number of craft engaged, though it was not really an engagement of greater importance than Beatty's action in the North Sea and the Falkland Islands Battle. Finally there is news of substantial advances in Gallipoli and two fresh landings, to which the Turks, significantly enough, give greater prominence than Sir Ian Hamilton.

Government and Industries.

Nothing could better have illustrated the inadequate conception of the Member for Commerce of what the country expects of his Department in the matter of assisting in the development of industries than the self-satisfied reply which he made to the Madras Indian Chamber on Monday. We greatly doubt whether his hearers would agree, as he asserted they would, "that the Government had done a good deal judging by the money they had spent." There has been very little money spent, comparatively, and most of it has been badly spent. Sir William Clark repeated the plea that this was not the best time in which attempts could be made on a large scale to develop industries in India. Government must be aware by now that in this, at least, they are hopelessly at variance with public opinion, which holds that this is the very time for Government to throw themselves into the promotion and development of industries on a scale that has not been before attempted. As for the assertion that the local Governments are doing what they can to take immediate advantage of the conditions. That is easily said. But what are they doing?

Production of Paper Pulp in India.

In the general movement of the industrial development that has lately been engaging great attention, the paper industry occupies a prominent place. To place the industry in India on a proper footing the Government of India, for a considerable number of years, have been making investigations with regard to fibrous materials suitable for production of paper pulp. Among the numerous fibre-yielding grasses and plants, "Bambusa" has been found to be a proper material for this purpose. Since 1905 it has received special attention at the hands of various Government experts, one of whom published in 1906 the report of his investigations in a brochure printed on paper made from bamboo pulp. In 1914 the State of Bansda engaged Mr. Sumanas Dhruva,—who had made a special study of the subject,—to investigate the possibilities of utilising bamboos growing in the State forests and to determine if a paper-industry could be established in the State. Mr. Dhruva inspected these forests and also took an opportunity to visit the neighbouring British Dangs, both abounding in "Bambusa," "Arundinacea" and "Dendrecalamus Strictus." A large consignment of these was carried by him to Europe, and the bamboo was finally converted into Cream Wove Bound Papers at an English mill. The account of this experiment and the results obtained are now embodied in a small pamphlet printed by him on the paper manufactured from the bamboo referred to. The remarkable feature of Mr. Dhruva's report is the solution it affords of the chief difficulty hitherto met in India regarding the cost of bleaching,—the quantity required being 32 to 42 per cent. for unbleached pulp, and 15.6 to 19.7 per cent. for the raw material.

Successful Experiments.

After many experiments Mr. Dhruva has found a test which shows a large reduction, requiring only 5.7 to 7 per cent. and 3 to 5 per cent. of bleach respectively. This is an important improvement as it effects the unit cost which will be lower than any obtained by other tests, and it ought to give a great impetus to the development of paper-industry in India which fortunately possesses many big forests abounding in bamboos. The price of foreign pulp that comes to India ranges from £8.10.0 to £19-0.0 excluding freight, insurance and other charges, while the bamboo pulp can be produced in India at a cost of Rs. 82 only, i.e., at a cost nearly £6-3-0 per ton, of unbleached material. Again the report mentions that the bamboo pulp made in China is being sold in France at Rs. 189.9.7 per ton. There is no reason, therefore, why the Indian pulp-maker should not easily compete with the Chinese pulp-maker by placing his surplus stock on the European as well as the Japanese markets. It is gratifying to learn from Mr. Dhruva's report that the paper on which it is printed was sold in England at a handsome price and we trust it will not be long before a flourishing paper-industry is established at Bansda.

Trans-Frontier Trade.

The Report of the trans-frontier land trade of Sind and British Baluchistan with the outlaying foreign territories for the year 1914-15 issued by the Chief Collector of Sind shows some remarkable effects of the war. The combined total value of imports and exports during the year showed a fall of nearly 14 lakhs or 10 per cent. as compared with the preceding year,—the value of imports and exports being about 96 lakhs and about 80 lakhs respectively. As far as Nushki trade is concerned, the year's report is chiefly conspicuous in that, for the first time since the opening of this trade route, the total returns show a decrease on the preceding year. The recent failure of the Indian banks and the war are chiefly responsible for this. The fact that, while both Afghanistan and Persia show a great decrease in exports and an appreciable increase in imports would, as the Political Agent, Chagai, remarks, appear to be a natural result of both being directly in contact with two belligerent Powers,—Russia and Turkey. This put the trade towards the West in a highly unstable condition and drove it with increasing force in the direction of least resistance towards the East and India. The fact that there was a decrease of barely more than 7 lakhs of rupees in the export trade to India through Nushki-Seistan route shows that its foundations have been well and truly laid.

Some Features of the Year's Trade.

It is interesting to go into the causes of the increase and decrease in some of the principal articles of trade. Taking imports, there was an increase of 28,085 maunds or 26 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 5,61,733 or 40 per cent. in value, in the fruits and nuts trade. Afghanistan was, as usual, our largest supplier and the increase was due to a large demand arising, on account of the steady movement of troops through Karachi, and also to a large demand for raisins from the United Kingdom, owing to the stoppage of shipments of Sultana raisins after the declaration of war with Turkey. The restrictions imposed by the Government of India on external exports in hides and skins naturally contributed to the decrease of imports of these articles. Raw wool, the most important article of import from Afghanistan, showed a considerable decline owing chiefly to the opening of woollen mills in Kabul. As regards exports, it would appear that English cotton piecegoods are being steadily displaced by Indian made goods which are on the increase every year. Another fact, worthy of note, is that, owing to the stoppage of supplies from Russia, the demand for tea throughout Persia was so large that the traders are said to have made, in some cases, a net profit of 50 per cent.

Rai Sarat Chunder Das's Voyage.

Rai Sarat Chunder Das Bahadur, C.I.E., who started from Calcutta for Japan on the 6th inst. at the invitation of some of the Buddhists of Japan, is an intropid Indian traveller known for his hazardous journeys to the capital of Tibet over 10 years ago. He is the author of a journey to Lhassa and Central Tibet published in 1904, and is a Sanskrit scholar of repute. Rai Sarat Chunder Das is an authority on the Tibetan language of which he has compiled a standard dictionary. Another well-known Tibetan traveller who has been on the borderland of Tibet is also a Bengali scholar, Professor Satish Chunder Vidhyabushan, who was afforded the opportunity of inspecting several Tibetan libraries some years ago. Kawaguchi, the Japanese Buddhist monk, who is going home with Mr. Sarat Chunder Das, is a profound Tibetan scholar and has written a very readable book on his travels to and sojourn for over a year, at Lhassa. It was only recently that Kawaguchi returned from his journey to the Tibetan capital. He performed his journey in the guise of a Chinese Buddhist monk. He is one of the few travellers who have managed to secure some of the valuable books of the Tibetans which they guard with jealousy and do not easily part with to European travellers. Some of the manuscripts are of very promising contents and likely to affect the received opinion regarding the origins of the Mahayana Buddhism as practised in China, Japan and Tibet. The energy of Mr. Sarat Chunder Das at the age of 67 in undertaking a long and fatiguing sea voyage ought to dispel the notion of physical lethargy and flabbiness so mistakenly associated with the inhabitants of Bengal. There is hardly a book published in Europe upon matters Tibetan which does not refer to some work or other of the Bengali scholar-traveller.

An Easy Method of Extradition.

In the June number of the "Indian Antiquary." Sir Richard Temple, the Editor, quotes an interesting extract from a letter, dated 17th March, 1707, addressed to the Court of Directors of the East India Company by the authorities in Bombay of those days. This document, which sheds a queer side-light on the method of extradition obtaining at the time, runs as follows:—

Upon a dream of a Negro girl of Mahim that there was a Mine of Treasure, who being overheard relating it, Domingo Aluares and some others went to the place and Sacrificed a Cock and dugg the ground, but found nothing. When they got to Bundara at Salsette, where disagreeing, the Government there take notice of the same, and one of them, an Inhabitant of Bombay, is sent to the Inquisition of Goa, which proceedings will discourage the Inhabitants. Wherefore the Generall is desired to issue a proclamation to retain him, and if not restored in 20 days, no Roman Catholic Worship to be allowed in the Island.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Nizam and the British Resident Sir A. Pinhey proceed to Simla on the 21st instant, returning on the 30th.

His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur has made a further contribution of one lakh of rupees to the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab accompanied by Sir Edward Maclagan, Chief Secretary, and Col. Bayley, Secretary, returned to Lahore on Wednesday morning. His Honour left Rawalpindi on Monday, halting at Sialkot where he opened the water-works on Tuesday. He leaves for Amritsar this morning.

Mr. R. Seshasayee, A.A.I.E.E., Engineer and Contractor, has been elected a member of the International Engineering Congress, to be held under the auspices of the Panama Pacific Exhibition at San Francisco, U. S. A. He was to leave Colombo yesterday and will reach San Francisco on the 20th of September, to attend the Congress where he will read a papers on "Rice Milling" and "Behaviour and Management of Lead Storage Battery."

DARING DACOITY AT BANGALORE.

A LAD'S HEROISM.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 6.

On the night of 6th instant Shroff Krishnachetty's house was surrounded by a gang of dacoits. About a dozen persons guarded the main entrance. Each dacoit had with him one club, one lantern and a basket full of stones. The front and the rear portions of the house were also guarded by the dacoits with heaps of stones before them. The dacoits broke the door open. When Krishnachetty's son, a mere youth, was sharply asked to deliver the key of the iron-safe, he stoutly refused. The ruffian fell on him. The youth quickly snatched the club from the hands of his opponent and dealt deadly blows at him. Two others attack the youth. The youth, undaunted, overpowered them both. A cry from the dacoits brought their comrades in. They rushed mad with rage and dealt deadly blows on the fore-head of the youth. Soon, he was in a pool of blood. The youth still would not resist making one more attempt, but as he tried to rise a heavy blow on his chest from a crowbar felled him to the ground. Foiled in their attempts to get the key of the safe the dacoits tried in vain to break it open with a huge stone. They disappeared from the scene at 1-15 a.m. having commenced the work at 12-45 a.m.

Later at 2-15 the gang of dacoits attacked an "idiga's" (toddy drawer's) house in the same town and carried off five boxes containing money, valuables and jewels.

MAHOMEDANS AND HINDU LAW.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Mr. Justice Sadasiva Aiyar and Mr. Justice Tyabjee delivered dissenting judgments in an appeal from South Canara district, in a partition suit between the descendants of two Konkan Mahomedan brothers.

The point was whether Hindu or Mahomedan Law should be applied.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee held it was wrong to apply Hindu Law to people admittedly governed by Mahomedan Law while Mr. Justice Sadasiva Aiyar held that the parties acted as if they were members of a joint Hindu family and therefore they were entitled to a half share in the properties concerned in partition.

A magazine named "Pulayas" is to be started shortly in Madras, to be devoted exclusively to the Pulayas, a down-trodden race of Trivandrum.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SEA FIGHT IN THE BALTIC.

FUTILE AIR RAID ON EAST COAST.

SUCCESSES IN GALLIPOLI.

GERMAN PEACE CAMPAIGN

Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the fighting during the last few days substantial progress has been made. He adds that the British made another successful landing on the coast.

A Turkish communiqué reports that the Allies on Saturday night landed a force at the head of the Gulf of Saros on the mainland on the road from Enos to the Bulair lines. Two other fresh Allied landings in Gallipoli are also reported.

A German fleet of nine battleships, twelve cruisers and several destroyers tried to force the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, but all the attacks were repulsed by the Russians with the aid of seaplanes. A German cruiser and destroyer were damaged.

A squadron of hostile airships visited the East Coast on Tuesday night and dropped incendiary bombs without doing much material damage. One man, eight women and four children were killed, and four men, six women and two children wounded. One Zeppelin was seriously damaged by gunfire and finally exploded.

Field-Marshal French's bulletin states the gains at Hooge have been consolidated, and reports a violent artillery engagement which made no material difference to the positions.

Observers in Petrograd declare the Russian retirement to be part of a concerted plan in co-operation with the Western Allies, and that the Russians will be ready for the final terrible stage, the moment the Allies initiate it.

When marching out of Warsaw the Russian troops, in response to the inhabitants' cry of "come back," answered, "we shall soon return *en route* to Berlin." Heavy rearguard actions are now taking place north and south of Warsaw, on the Vilna railway. Prisoners taken at Kovno say that Russian guns played havoc with the Germans.

A German press campaign with a view to peace has apparently begun. One writer says that as there is no prospect of decisive results, the British people should listen to the voice of reason, as there are increasing signs that international hatreds are decreasing.

ALLIES' SUCCESSES IN GALLIPOLI.

GERMAN NAVAL DEFEAT IN BALTIC.

FUTILE AIR RAID: ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN GALLIPOLI.

STRONG BY HELD POSITIONS STORMED.

FRESH LANDING OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 10.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the fighting during the last few days substantial progress has been made.

He says that in the southern zone two hundred yards have been gained on a Front of three hundred yards eastward of the Krithia road and held despite determined counter-attacks which were repulsed with heavy loss.

Repeated Turkish attacks elsewhere have been defeated.

Sir Ian Hamilton pays a tribute to the wholehearted co-operation of the French.

Sir Ian Hamilton reports an important success in the 'Anzac zone.' Anzac is an abbreviation for the Australian and New-zealand Army Corps.

A footing was gained on the Chunukbair portion of the Saribair mountain and the crest was occupied after fierce fighting and successful storming of strongly held positions.

The enemy's losses were again considerable.

630 Turkish prisoners were taken; also a Nordenfelt gun, two mortars, nine machine guns and a large quantity of bombs, rides, etc.

The British made another successful landing on the coast.

LANDING ON TURKISH MAINLAND.

TURKISH REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10.

A Turkish communiqué makes a most important statement.

It says that the Allies on the night of August 7th under the protection of the Fleet landed a force at Karachali at the head of the Gulf of Saros on the mainland on the road from Enos to the Bulair lines.

The communiqué also reports two other fresh Allied landings near the Anzac zone.

DESTROYER LYNX SUNK BY MINE.

FOUR OFFICERS' TWENTY-TWO MEN SAVED.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Admiralty announces that the destroyer "Lynx" struck a mine in the North Sea, yesterday, and sank. Four officers and twenty-two men were saved.

The Lynx was one of the "K" Class of destroyers completed in 1914. She had a displacement of 935 tons, with an armament of three 4-inch guns, one machine-gun and two torpedo tubes.

ITALIANS IN U. S.

AUSTRO-GERMAN MEETING ATTACKED

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.

Several thousand Italians armed with clubs and bottles and waving the Italian and American flags stormed a meeting of Austrian and German agitators and pummelled the audience.

The meeting was part of a programme arranged by the sympathisers with Germany to persuade the Italian reserves not to return to Italy.

Finally the police broke up the meeting.

AMERICA AND GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

The reply to the last German Note regarding the William P. Frye has been despatched.

It is understood that while reaffirming that the Prusso-American treaty has been violated it agrees to accept payment under the conditions laid down in the German Note but stipulates that no treaty rights shall be waived by the acceptance.

A DISAGREEABLE POST.

GERMAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF BELGIUM RESIGNS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

General von Bissing has arrived in Berlin. It is understood that he has resigned the Governor-Generalship of Belgium, finding the post disagreeable and onerous.

FUTILE AIR RAID ON EAST COAST.

A FEW WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Admiralty announces that a squadron of hostile airships visited the East Coast last night from 8-30 till 12-30 in the morning.

Some fires, due to incendiary bombs, were quickly extinguished and only immaterial damage was done, but a man, eight women and four children were killed, and four men, six women and two children wounded.

One Zeppelin was seriously damaged by gunfire from the land defences, and when being towed to Ostend in the morning was subjected to continual attacks by aircraft from Dunkirk, in face of heavy German gunfire. The Zeppelin's back was broken and the rear compartment damaged. It finally exploded.

BRITISH PILOT KILLED.

The night was very dark, and there was a thick fog in places which rendered flying by the British aeroplanes very difficult. Flight Sub-Lieutenant Lord, one of the pilots engaging the enemy, was killed while landing.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Press Bureau says that another woman was killed and a further man and woman were wounded in the Zeppelin raid.

LATE LIEUT LORD

LONDON, Aug. 11.

It appears that Lieutenant Lord was flying in a fast single-seater scout and landed in dark. He ran too far into a corn-field where his machine overturned.

Lieutenant Lord was thrown out and broke both the legs.

He died of internal injuries.

FOUR OUT OF FIVE RETURN.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11.

Four Zeppelins passed Ameland from the west going towards Germany.

Five were sighted the previous morning going east.

THE GAINS AT HOOGE CONSOLIDATED.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

A bulletin from Field-Marshal French says the gains at Hooge were consolidated. A German attack was easily repulsed.

After that there was a violent artillery engagement, the result of which was, that all trenches southward of Hooge, both British and German, became untenable, necessitating slight withdrawals, making no material difference to the positions.

A SURPRISE ATTACK.

BRITISH CROSS YPRES-MENIN ROAD.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The British attack at Hooge appears to have been a surprise, judging from the reports which are reaching the Dutch frontier of hurried German troop movements to Passchendaele and Zonnebeke, the Germans regarding every British attack as the possible beginning of great Allied offensive.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the attack opened at four in the morning in close and overcast weather.

It was preceded by heavy artillery preparation, the French co-operating.

The Germans replied shelling the ruins of Ypres with seventeen inch guns.

Exact reports of the situation have not yet been received but it is apparent that the British have crossed the Ypres-Menin road and established themselves.

Fighting continues.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

GERMAN ATTACKS EASILY REPULSED

PARIS, Aug. 10.

The fighting continues at Souchez, in Argonne and in Lorraine. All German attacks were easily repulsed.

The Germans violently bombarded Boisle-Pretre and then attacked, but were immediately stopped by curtains of fire.

The enemy made a fresh attack at night, supported by a bombardment with asphyxiating shells. This was also defeated by the French artillery.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.

ATTACK ON THE GULF OF RIGA.

EFFORTS TO FORCE ENTRANCE FRUSTRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.

The communiqué says:—We repulsed persistent attacks by a German Fleet of nine battleships, twelve cruisers and numerous destroyers at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga on August 8th. Seaplanes by dropping bombs contributed to our success. An enemy cruiser and two destroyers were damaged by Russian mines.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF THE GULF.

Naval circles here explain the value attached by the Germans to securing naval possession of the Gulf of Riga which would enable the fleet powerfully to support an army occpying the western coast of the Gulf.

The fleet on Sunday appeared off Dirben Strait which is the only practicable channel for large ships to enter the Gulf.

The enemy delivered three attacks attempting to force the mine defences which the Russian Fleet, assisted by seaplanes, protected. All attacks were repulsed.

DETAILS OF THE ACTION.

RUSSIANS GAIN A BRILLIANT VICTORY

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.

The Baltic saw on Sunday the biggest naval encounter of the war when two German divisions of vessels of the line with cruisers and swarms of torpedo craft swooped towards the Gulf of Riga.

The battle raged over a distance of a hundred kilometres from Port Riga as far as the passage between the island of Osel and Courland. Its intensity may be gauged from the fact that the Germans repeatedly attacked, but were foiled by the skill and gallantry of the Russian seamen.

The attempts to force the passage proved, in the words of the Russian official note, no easy operation. The German Fleet was faced not only with the formidable Russian mine barrier, but also with the Russian Fleet.

Nothing could be more disconcerting in the difficult task of dealing with the mines and Russian marksmanship than the overhead raid by seaplanes, daringly and successfully carried out.

The Russian defences remained firm and the Russians won a brilliant victory against heavy odds.

Competent circle say that the Russians did not lose a single vessel.

DISCOVERY IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

GERMANY'S PRE-WAR ARRANGEMENTS

LONDON, August 10.

"The Times" gives prominence to information which it has received from an authoritative source that the Union troops discovered in South-West Africa 27,000 rifles, packed in cases which had been landed a few weeks before the outbreak of war.

ARREST OF MARITZ.

BY PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES.

PRETORIA, Aug. 11.

The rebel leader Maritz, with a small party of followers has been arrested in Angola by the Portuguese authorities.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT'S BADGE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The South African Overseas Contingent has adopted the Springbok as a badge.

ACCIDENT TO CARPENTIER.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The boxer Carpentier of the French aviation corps while flying in an aeroplane in the Vosges had a fall and broke his ankle and split the bone over the eyebrow.

THE SARRBRUCKEN RAID

PARIS, Aug. 11.

A communiqué announces that the day has been quiet apart from some artillery actions.

Four aeroplanes did not return from the raid on Sarrbrucken.

One landed in Switzerland.

RUSSIANS' RETIREMENT

PART OF A CONCERTED PLAN.

PREPARATORY TO FINAL STAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Germans are still unable to pierce the wall separating them from the main Russian force retreating towards the Brest-Litovsk line. The dogged valour of the Russian infantry on the Narew has been especially successful, helping the entire Russian army to occupy the new positions without loss, whereas the Germans have suffered almost a disaster.

Two thousand prisoners arrived at Vilna on August 8. They complain that the Russians remain in such force that none of the Russian reserves have yet been in action and the Germans cannot contemplate sending any of their fourteen corps westward.

Some observers in Petrograd argue that the Germans are confining themselves to seizing available land in Poland as an offset to the loss of colonies, intending to use it as a counter in the final settlement.

ALLIED CO-OPERATION.

Other observers in Petrograd point out that the Russian communiques show that the Russians are perfectly able to maintain their positions when required. Nothing has been heard of shortage of munitions on these occasions.

They declare that the Germans have only succeeded in advancing where it suits the Russians to yield, and contend that this is only an additional proof of the allied co-operation, showing that the steady retirement of the Russians, so costly to the Germans, is part of a concerted plan.

They also state that the Western Allies have thus had four months to complete preparations, and that all Russia which is now united in the strenuous efforts, will be ready for the final terrible stage the moment the Western Allies initiate it.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE NAREW.

GERMANS THROWN BACK ON THE DARNA.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11.

A communiqué says:—

On the roads from Riga on Sunday night the Russians, after hand-to-hand fighting, repulsed several German attacks which were supported by their heaviest artillery.

The enemy after fighting on Sunday night and Monday in the district of Dwinsk, Schoenberg and Vilkomir retreated before the Russian pressure, abandoning a hundred prisoners and much material.

Desperate fighting continues on the Narew front on the Lomza and Ostrow roads.

The Russian artillery repulsed the German offensive against Novo Georgievsk.

Along the left of the Vistula the enemy attacks in the direction of Lublin, Lukow and Vlodova were repulsed.

RUSSIAN RED CROSS TRAINS ATTACKED.

MANY WOUNDED, KILLED.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11.

Two Zeppelins attacked two Russian Red Cross trains on Saturday, killing and injuring a great many wounded and attendants.

THE CAPTURE OF WARSAW.

GERMAN PRESS REMOVING AN ERRONEOUS VIEW

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10.

The German papers are now busy correcting the public view that the capture of Warsaw meant the end of the war. Thus the "Vossiche Zeitung" warns Germans not to deceive themselves by thinking that the capture of Warsaw means anything but the removal of the first of the difficulties for Germany with which the enemy's army had surrounded itself. Peace is still far distant.

GERMAN PEACE CAMPAIGN.

APPEAL TO BRITISH REASON.

LONDON, August 10.

Apparently a German press campaign with a view to peace has begun. The Dutch "Rotterdamsche Courant" gives prominence to articles which it says it has received from a diplomatic source.

After blaming Sir Edward Grey for the war, the writer descants on the heavy British losses.

He says that neither in the East nor the West is there a prospect of decisive results, and hopes that the British people will listen to the voice of reason in view of the increasing signs that international hatreds are decreasing.

EXODUS FROM WARSAW

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' AU REVOIR

'NEVER FEAR WE SHALL RETURN.",

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.

When the Russian troops marched out of Warsaw the inhabitants shouted "Come back." The soldiers answered, "Never fear. We shall return soon *en route* to Berlin." Great urns of tea were installed at all halting places. Restaurants, food shops and tobacconists were depleted of the contents which were distributed among the soldiers. There was much hand-shaking and cheering.

HEAVY REARGUARD FIGHTING.

Very heavy rearguard fighting is now taking place north and south of Warsaw, on the Vilna railway. A few days ago the Germans on the Narew were trying to cut the railway at Malkin, fifty miles from Warsaw; now they are aiming further North, trying to push from the Lomza-Ossowiecs sector, to intercept Russians on the railway at Bielostok, a hundred and thirty miles from Warsaw.

GREAT BREST FORTRESS ROUTE.

Further South the Russians from Ivangorod and Lublin are taking prisoners in incessant rearguard actions, parrying the enemy's attempt to penetrate to Lukow, on the Warsaw-Brest railway, and thus advance on the great Brest fortress by the route north-west of the Vlodava marshes. The most severe punishment hitherto meted out to the Germans was that inflicted on the assailants of Ossowiecs and Kovno fortresses.

GERMAN SOLDIERS ONLY LONG FOR PEACE.

Prisoners taken at Kovno say that Russian guns played havoc with the Germans. The latter were destitute of forage or provisions and were so exhausted that they could scarcely move, even refusing food, and beseeching to be allowed to sleep. A corporal said "Every day we were rushed to the front and never allowed any rest. Soldiers only long for peace."

The Russian resistance in the triangle between the Vistula, Narew and Western Bug is such that the Germans for twenty-two days have been unable to cover more than a mile a day.

GEAMAN ASSAULT ON KOVNO

RUSSIANS' DOGGED RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11.

The details which have been received regarding the assault on Kovno show that the enemy opened the bombardment with guns of all calibres to sixteen inchers after midnight on August 7th.

The hurricane of fire lasted for two hours, the Russian batteries replying vigorously.

The enemy columns at three in the morning advanced to assault in close formation and me concerted artillery and rifle fire and explosions of landmines and repeated Russian counter-attacks finally threw the Germans back with enormous loss along the whole line by five o'clock.

The Germans assembled in the neighbouring ravines to prepare for a fresh assault and their guns reopened a hurricane bombardment at noon throwing an uncoasing hail of shells all day but the Russian infantry doggedly maintained their positions.

The enemy columns at nightfall again rushed to assault which lasted for two hours.

They succeeded in taking part of the advanced trenches which the artillery had wrecked but the Russian reserves again ejected the enemy who only retained the works near the village of Piple, which they won at the cost of enormous efforts and losses.

ALIPINISTS' ANDACIOUS MANOEUVRE.

PEAK WITH ETERNAL SNOW CAPTURED

UDINE, Aug. 11.

General Cadorna does not allow Austrian counter-attacks or temptation of any kind to change his plans not to resume a decided offensive until he is well settled in the conquered positions.

The Austrians, whose losses in wounded alone are reported to be 85,000, are needing fresh troops but not wishing to weaken the armies on the Serbian and Russian fronts they have removed three army corps from Pola to the Isonzo front.

One of the greatest sufferings of the Austrians on the Carso is lack of water which they used to take chiefly from the Doberdo Lake. But now they cannot do so. Doberdo being under fire. Splinters of rocks on the Carso struck by Italian artillery are causing many victims among the Austrians. Peak number eleven, ten thousand feet high, covered with eternal snow has been occupied by the Alpinists as the result of an audacious manoeuvre.

The occupation prevents the Austrians from attacking the Italians advancing along the Burgstall chain towards the Sexten with the object of reaching the railway to Lius.

GERMAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The German anxiety regarding finances is indicated in a semi-official note published in the German papers on August 9th, declaring that there has been too much speculation in Germany and private capitalists and financiers should concentrate on the Empire's vital interests and not divert money into other channels until the third war loan has been secured.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

It is more than a pleasure to all of us to know that Lady Willingdon has recovered from her recent indisposition. Her Excellency was very much missed at the races on Saturday, but we confidently hope to see her at the races on Saturday. Their Excellencies will lunch with the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard at the Club of Western India on the 14th instant and will come on from there to the races. The Kirkee winners are entertaining his Excellency at dinner on Wednesday, and the following evening Lady Willingdon will have "tea" at the R. F. A. Mess.

Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Poona Post Office this evening. They were received on arrival by Mr. Doran, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Daran. Mr. Doran introduced Mr. Richardson, the Postmaster, to their Excellencies. Before leaving Mr. Doran presented their Excellencies with a small souvenir of their visit. From the Post Office their Excellencies walked across to the Telegraph Office where they were introduced to Mr. Burns, the Deputy Superintendent, who conducted them round the various departments.

THE WEATHER.

Our supplications for a cessation of overhead hostilities have been heard and granted. It has ceased to rain but the vagrant clouds suggest the possibility of a downpour at any moment. Meanwhile we have to be grateful for tender mercies in the way of soothing zephyrs and dry streets. Poona, with its abundance of greenery, its shady drives and bracing climate, is certainly not one of the worst places in India to exist in. But more people are wanted to appreciate this rivalry to an English spring.

MISS GAUHAR JAN'S CONCERT.

Balliwalla's Theatre in the city was crowded with distinguished people, including all the Princes and their wives now assembled in Poona.

Miss Gauhar Jan who was in excellent voice gave a selection of her most famous songs and had repeatedly to respond to encores. A pleasing feature was the large number of Indian ladies who were present including H. H. the Begum of Janjira and Begum Fyzee, the lady who recently lectured so eloquently on Indian music at the Ladies' Club.

Miss Gauhar Jan's visit is certainly a feature of the Poona season and at the close of the concert it was announced that she will give another concert on Friday night at Balliwalla's Theatre, after which she will leave the station.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

A sporting innovation of an eminently interesting character was witnessed this evening in a rugby football match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Border Regiment. The Gymkhana won by 1 try and 3 points to nil. The try was scored a quarter of an hour from the commencement when Mr. Travers failed to convert. At half time the score stood 3 points to nil. During the second half the game was keenly contested, the Borderers having had an advantage in the scrum. But the speedy 3/4 saved the game for the Gymkhana. Kinghorne a Cambridge blue, captained the Border team.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 11.

Orders by Captain H. G. Rawlinson, Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

A Signalling Class will be held at Headquarters every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"A" Company (including Mounted Section) will parade at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. this day (Wednesday) the 11th instant.

"B" Company will parade at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. this day (Wednesday) the 11th inst. Dress.—Uniform.

"E" Company will parade at the Engineering College at 5-30 p.m. every Tuesday. Dress.—Uniform. All who have cycles are to bring them.

Recruits will parade at Headquarters every evening except Thursday and Saturday at 5-15 p.m.

Reservists will parade at Headquarters every Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

There will be a Battalion parade on Friday August 13th for Field Manoeuvres. Battalion will parade at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. sharp. Dress.—Unifor. Parade will be dismissed by 10 a.m. All volunteers must attend. Refreshments will be provided.

There will be a bugle practice under Corporal Dastur at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. every evening except Thursday and Saturday.

It is proposed to consider the formation of a Motor car unit. Volunteers permanently in Poona and willing to join such a unit if formed are requested to meet Lieut. Burns at Headquarters on Wednesday 11th instant at 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) Chas. J. J. FOX, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Brigadier-General M. Cowper, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Brigade.).

POONA, August 11.

The Commandant, 3rd Sappers and Miners was authorised to pitch the following tents for accommodation purposes from 1st August 1915 to 30th September, 1915.

G. S. 160 lbs. .....5.

Intimation has been received from the Foreign Office to the effect that Hindu Prisoners of War in Germany are given full opportunity to perform their religious duties in every respect.

Reference Divisional Order No. 582 dated 30th July 1915.

2nd. Lieut. A. Davies, I.A.R., joined his duties as Assistant to Officer in charge Supplies and Transport, Poona Brigade, from the forenoon of the 30th July 1915.

On Medical recommendation the Officer in charge Supplies and Transport, Poona Brigade is authorised to arrange the filling of a plunge bath at Satara twice a week for use of the troops there at a monthly cost of Rs. 30 commencing from 21st July 1915 as long as the strength of the troops is over 50.

Captain T. W. Lloyd, A.V.C., proceeded from Kirkee to Deolali on inspection duty on 3-8-15 and returned to Kirkee on 6-8-15 on completion of duty.

The undermentioned are granted leave as under:—

Lt.-Col. J. Bruce—Kingsmill . 2/1st Wessex F.A. Brigade, 21 days.

Captain P. S. Hamilton, 2/4th Border Regt., 10 days.

Lieut. J. Logan Strang, 2/4th Border Regt. 10 days.

2/Lt. C. T. Carr, 2/4th Wilts, 6 days.

A Medical Board composed as under will assemble at the Office of the Assistant Director Medical Services 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, at 1-30 p.m. to-day, to report on such cases as may be brought before it.

President:—Lieut.-Colonel, G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., I.M.S.

Members:—Major R. L. Popham, R.A.M.C., Major F. J. Whelan, R.A.M.C.

G. N. FORD Captain,
Station Staff Officer.

The following Offices will be closed during the month of August 1915 on account of Public Holidays.

Supply and Transport, Poona Brigade 13th and 24th.

Supply Depots, Poona and Kirkee 13th and 24th.

Garrison Engineer, Kirkee 13th and 24th.

Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar 13th and 24th.

Point Road Belgaum, is under repairs and closed for traffic, until further notice.

ESCAPE OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.

PRISON GUARD CONVICTED OF NEGLECT OF DUTY.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

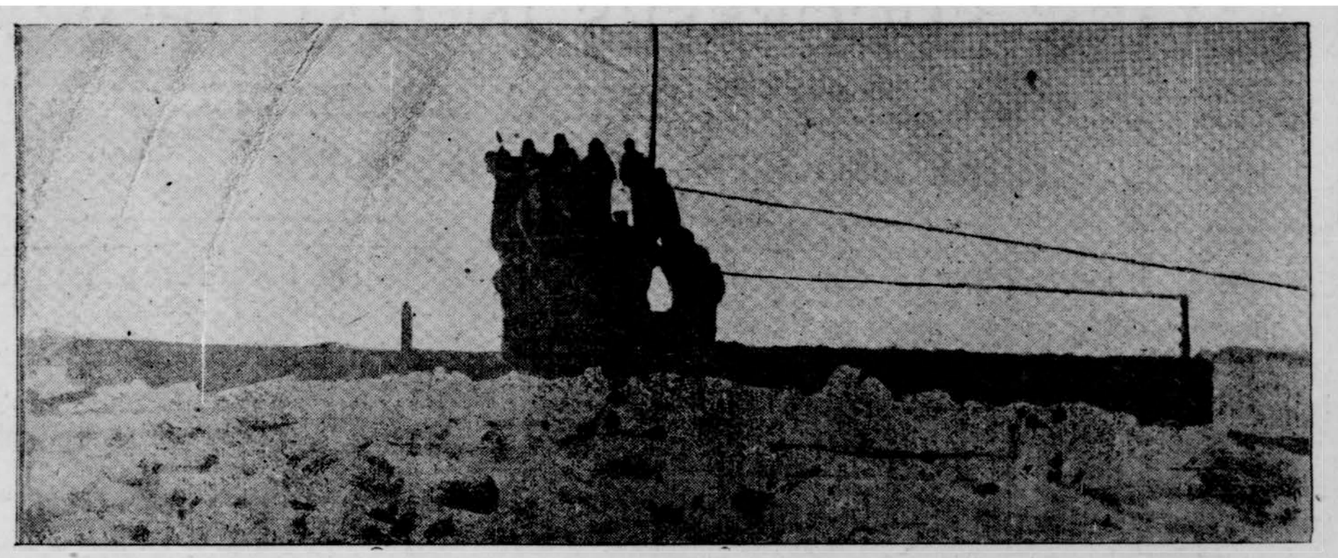
Recently an under-trial Pathan charged with murder, cleverly escaped from the Karachi City Police Station. The matter was the subject of a searching enquiry by the authorities and it resulted in the conviction and sentence by the City, Magistrate, to twelve months imprisonment of an armed constable who was on duty, and the reduction in grade of a Head Constable who was also on duty.

The escaped Pathan is alleged to have brutally murdered is paramour and subsequently cut off her ears for removing her ornaments. He was arrested by the police and the stolen property recovered. While confined in the Police Station one early morning he escaped by scaling the latrine wall and has never been heard of since.

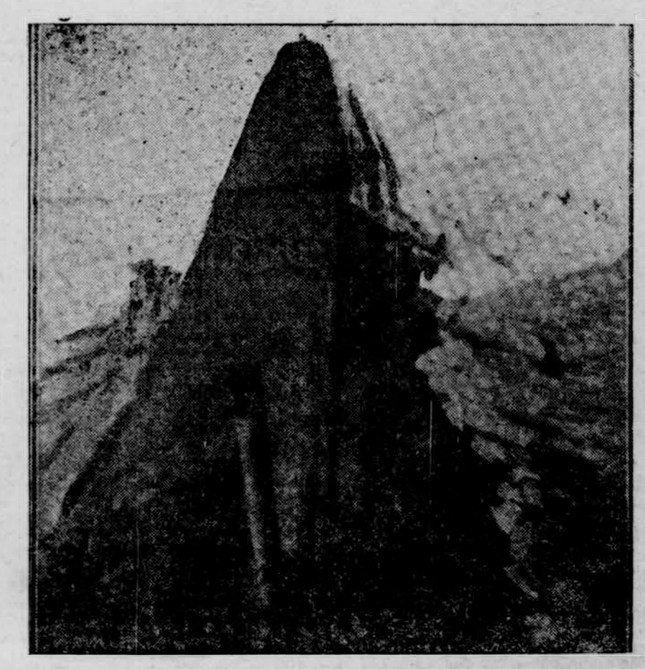
The armed constable who was on sentry duty was subsequently charged with neglect of duty and sentenced as stated above. He has since appealed and has been released on bail. It is suspected that he was drugged.

The Mysore Government have offered nine enginering and two medical scholarships this year to the natives of Mysore.

BRITISH SUBMARINES LOCKED IN THE ICE FLOES OF THE BALTIC SEA.



Undaunted searchers for enemy craft. No wintry cold can chill their ardour when in pursuit of the relentless destroyers of our merchant men.



This is not a whale! It is the submarine ploughing its way through the ice.

Here we get a nearer view of the crew. They look ready for work.

The German submarines are not having things all their own way. It must have been a rude shock to the pirates to find that a British "Undersee" boat had penetrated to the Baltic and sunk one of their big battleships. The British authorities were in no hurry to announce this latest success on the part of our own submarines, and it was only when every other country had got the news that our own people were allowed to learn that the many successes under water in the Dardanelles had been followed up in the Baltic—hitherto regarded as an impossible feat. These photographs are unique in depicting British submarines locked in the ice of the Baltic.—("Daily Mirror, photographs.")

THE RAVI MYSTIRY.

MURDERED WOMAN'S ANTECEDENTS.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

Further details regarding the murder of Sant Kour in a grove near the river Ravi have been brought to light. It is discovered that she belonged to a respectable family and was a widow who lived till May last in Dhoulari, Montgomery District. Her husband left her very well off, but in May she appeared in Lahore and went to live with a Muhamadan woman. Certain Hindus did their best to reclaim Sant Kour and succeeded in keeping her with a Hindu woman, whom they believed to be respectable. Subsequently the Hindu woman was induced to hand her over to certain Hindus of bad character. Sant Kour was persuaded by the same parties who had interested themselves in getting her out of the hands of Mahomedans to apply to the Hindu Society for protection, and with the aid of the police and by order of the District Magistrate she was placed in charge of this Society. Her marriage to a Boxwallah was arranged and was performed with fitting ceremony. This man deceived the Society as to his earnings and as he did not provide for her and was a drunkard, Sant Kour went away to Kasur, about thirty miles from Lahore.

RECONCILIATION WITH HUSBAND.

After ten days she turned up in Lahore and was discovered by her husband and his friends in the bazar. She was subsequently reconciled to her husband and lived with him for two days. Then certain parties interested themselves in getting her marriage dissolved and the person, who had been in possession of the marriage contract, was induced to hand it over to the husband who left the woman.

All that is known of her subsequent movements is that she was seen by the Daroga of the Municipal Poor House and the servant Guran Ditta at the station two days after, that is, on 31st July, on the evening she was done to death.

The Mysore Government have published their programme for the construction of educational buildings during the next quinquennium. They have sanctioned two lakhs annually for giving effect to some proposals for opening new schools and improving the existing ones.

The establishment of another experimental farm in the Hiriyur Taluk has been sanctioned by the Mysore Government. It will be run very much on the lines of a model farm.

CRUELTIES BEFORE SLAUGHTER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your editorial on inhuman treatment of animals, published in your paper of 5th instant, you refer to the pitiable condition of certain poor goats destined for slaughter at Bandra.

In that connection I beg to draw your attention to the following report of a cruelty to animals' case:—

Mr. Shroff (Secretary, Bombay S. P. C. A.,) in his information, stated that on the 31st January he, in company of Mr. Byrne and several other persons, went to the Wari Bunder Goods Station, where he saw a wagon laden with cattle and drawn up at a platform! It had been brought from Talegaon. Outside the wagon a notice was painted showing that it was designed to carry eight horses, or ten ponies. But when the complainant looked into the vehicle, he found that there were 27 head of cattle packed tightly together. The floor of the wagon was in a dirty condition. One of the animals,—a bullock,—had fallen down, and was unable to get up, and was being trampled upon and crushed heavily by the other cattle. The temperature inside the wagon was very high. When detrained, the animals appeared to be very weak, and were made to walk with difficulty. Most of them were emaciated, and the bullock which was seen lying on the floor of the wagon could scarcely totter on its legs, and, was shivering all over.

Even for such terrible cruelty the Railway Company was not punished.

I pray that European humanitarians in India may kindly try to prevent the various diabolical cruelties suffered by *millions* of poor animals killed for human food, and at the same time try to live as vegetarians, thereby striking at the very root of the evil.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Aug. 9.

GERMAN AVIATORS DRIVEN OFF.

The "Petit Journal" states that about seven o'clock on the morning of July 14 several Aviatiks attempted to fly over Dunkirk. Their appearance was the signal for the French batteries to enter into action, and the "Boche birds" evidently considered it wiser to beat a retreat.

Likewise learns the same journal, two German biplanes profiting by the cloudy weather, attempted to fly over Amiens. They were received by artillery fire, and one of our aviators ascending to cut off their retreat they rapidly disappeared.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 9th August, 1915, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain J. P. Blane, King's Royal Rifles.

Captain W. H. Charlesworth, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Captain G. B. de Moubray, King's Royal Rifles.

Captain G. A. Hewitt, York and Lancasters.

Captain H. E. Measor, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Captain R. A. Meynell, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Captain G. H. Stubington, Sherwoods.

Lieutenant C. J. Burn, Leicesters.

Lieutenant D. Kirkpatrick, Irish Rifles.

Lieutenant R. H. Paddison, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant E. J. Eckerman, Somerset Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant R. S. Beatson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant J. S. Fenwick, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant R. C. Hawkins, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant E. G. Lloyd, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant J. S. Lockhart, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieutenant P. R. Ranyer, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant A. P. Ritchie, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant J. L. Spence, Somerset Light Infantry.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain H. J. F. Newbould, Scottish Borderers.

Second Lieutenant W. E. Andrews, Irish Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant D. A. Heggie, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant P. Powell, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieutenant A. A. Raymond, Irish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant H. W. Goldberg, West Surreys.

Second Lieutenant R. J. Mead, Royal Fusiliers.

DEATH OF RICHARD MARSH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The death of the novelist Richard Marsh is announced.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

GERMANY'S FIGHTING STRENGTH.

MILITARY EXPERT'S COMPUTATION.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London August 9:—

"The Times" military correspondent examines at length the reports regarding the German troops having been moved from the West and states that during the height of the Galician offensive 92 of the 141 German Divisions were on the western front, including most of the active army corps.

Now, owing to the bringing up of the units to their full strength the German strength in the West is probably greater than in May, when it aggregated 1,700,000.

The correspondent puts the total number of Germans in the field at four millions. Their permanent loss from casualties is two millions and their reserves possibly number three millions of inferior quality troops.

KAISER'S FAVOURITE PIANIST ARRESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 10.

Madame Janotha, the Kaiser's favourite pianist, has been arrested in London and deported.

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London August 9:—

The "London Gazette" announces the establishment of a naval General Service Medal for minor war-like operations. The Medal will be awarded with a clasp for the operations on the Persian Gulf from 1909 to 1914 to all the ratings employed in suppressing the arms traffic, north of latitude 22' degrees and West of longtitude 64' degrees.

SHELLS FIRED BY ITALIANS.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London August 9:—

The "Reichspost" published a letter from the Isonzo front stating that during the last battle there, the Italians fired 20,000 shells daily along a front of three kilometres.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug 11.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 10th August:—

The Russians continue to check the Austro-German offensive.

In the Baltic Provinces the Russians are pressing the Germans and in some parts driving them back.

During the night of the 7th August the Germans renewed their attack on the fortifications of Kovno and subjected them to an intense bombardment by artillery of all calibres, including the heaviest, but the attacks, though extremely desperate, have hitherto been repulsed with enormous German losses. There was violent cannonade near Osowiebe Isolated fighting occurred east of the Narew, especially towards the Lomza-Ostrow road.

A German communiqué says Novo-Georgievsk is cut off between the Narew and the Vistula, and Praga opposite Warsaw occupied. Also that the Germans crossed the high road from Warsaw to Lublin, eight miles north-east of Ivangorod. No change of any importance between the Vistula and the Bug. The German communiqué further says that the Germans approached the line of Ostrow-Ganskugrusk. Ostrow is 27 miles north-east of Lublin, Gansk 21 miles north of Cholm and Ugrusk 16 miles north-east of Cholm on the railway near the Bug.

Nine German battleships, 12 cruisers and a large number of destroyers persistently attacked the entrance to the Gulf of Riga but were everywhere repulsed and an enemy cruiser and two destroyers were damaged by Russian mines.

WAR FETE AT SECUNDERABAD.

(News Bureau.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 11.

A huge war-fete is now advertised to take place at the Bolarum Residency on the 16th and 17th August. A strong committee has been at work for some time and the attractions offered are very numerous and include a novel Indian variety show organized by Sir Brian Egerton. A cafe *chantant* run by the Territorials, wild west show run by boy scouts and a burlesque circus promoted by Captain Khusru Jung, Sir Afsur Mulk's son, massed bands, military displays and the various amusements will be in evidence. All schools, shops, offices etc., are closing half day on Monday by common consent and special trains will be run. No entertainment has so far been run here on so large and comprehensive a scale.

A Secundrabad message states that ever since her return from the hills Lady Pinhey has been assiduous in her efforts to augument the funds for war relief. The work classes started by the Ladies' Committee are being held weekly at the Residency and are well attended by the Society.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

TRANSFER OF A ORIGINAL SIDE SUIT

TO A MOFUSSIL COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

NARAYAN VITHAL SAMANT v. JANKIBAI KOM SITARAM VITHAL SAMANT AND OTHERS.

This was a civil application by the applicant in which he prayed that a suit instituted and now partly tried on the Original Side of the High Court may be removed for trial to the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ratnagiri along with certain other suits now pending between the parties to the Original Side suit, in the Court at Ratnagiri.

The reason for the aplication was due to the necessity to which the present applicant was reduced by an order in the Original Side suit passed by a single Judge staying the suits in the Ratnagiri Court.

The application was argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor in April last and as the matter was of considerable practical importance and appeared to be involved in much uncertainty of judicial opinion, their Lordships thought it desirable to refer the matter to a Full Bench. The question referred to the Full Bench was "whether it is competent for a single Judge of this Court, exercising the ordinary original civil jurisdiction o the Court, to stay the hearing of a suit pending for trial in a Subordinate Judge's Court in the moffusil unless authorised so to do by rule."

The question was argued before the Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, and Justices Batchelor, Macleod, Shah and Hayward in June last and their Lordships by a majority answered the question referred to the Full Bench in the "negative."

The arguments and the judgments of the Full Bench have been fully reported in these columns.

After the decision of the Full Bench the application was heard again.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji for the applicant contended that in the light of the decision of the Full Bench the order passed by the Original Side Judge was *ultra vires* and hence a nullity. The Original Side suit should be transferred to the Ratnagiri Court where two other suits were pending between the parties as they involved wider questions. The applicant was not a defendant to the Original Side suit from the beginning but was added as a defendant in December 1914.

Mr. J. B. Kanga for the opponents No. 2 drew their Lordships' attention to the fact that the matter was argued finally last April and judgment reserved and there was no necessity of going into the matter again.

The Chief Justice:—The judgment was a referring judgment on the point of jurisdiction.

Mr. Kanga: Will your Lordships, then, allow me to argue that this Bench has no jurisdiction to grant such a transfer.

The Chief Justice: Yes.

Mr. Coyaji then stated the facts, giving relevant dates. Counsel further contended that so far as his client was concerned, the Ratnagiri suits were instituted prior to the High Court suit. In the Ratnagiri suits issues were framed and witnesses summoned. In the High Court no written statement was filed by his client. All the parties and witnesses were residents of the Ratnagiri District and it was expensive and inconvenient for his client to conduct the suit in Bombay. The amounts were also deposited outside Bombay.

Mr. Kanga for the opponent contended that there was a rule for the transfer of a suit from the mofussil Court to the High Court but there was no rule for a converse case. The High Court suit was under the original civil jurisdiction and the application for transfer should be made to the Original Side Judge.

The Chief Justice: How will the Original Side Judge transfer such a suit?

Mr. Kanga: I submit he would not. But the High Court would do it.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: The jurisdiction must be exercised by the High Court by one side or the other?

Mr. Kanga: But the Appellate Side can't do that, just as an Original Side Judge can't deal with a mofussil suit.

Counsel observed that the present application was a converse case to that referred in the Full Bench decision and in the light of that decision this Beuch can't pass such an order. The Appellate Side had no jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice: The order related to the distribution of work and the High Court had power of superintendence over all the Courts in the Presidency.

Mr. Kanga: Yes, my Lord, but this can be done by all the Judges of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Why did your client apply to the Appellate Side Bench for transferring the Ratnagiri suits to Bombay?

Mr. Kanga: Yes, it was under an express rule.—No. 5; but there is no such rule here.

The Chief Justice: If you read section 24, Civil Procedure Code, and section 3, clause 24, of the General Clauses Act, the meaning of the "High Court" is clear. The expression will mean the highest Court of Civil Appeal.

Mr. Kanga: Then the reading will nullify many sections of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Chief Justice: Section 24 of the Code meant the Appellate Side.

Mr. Kanga: Yes, that would be so.

Mr. Kanga further said that all these facts were urged on behalf of the applicant befor Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Are they before us? This was a manoeuvre.

Mr. Kanga: This was not a manoeuvre. The facts were stated to the Judge. Nothing was suppressed from the Court.

The Chief Justice: Suppose the suits go on here, how are the parties to get their witnesses?

Mr. Justice Batchelor:— How did the litigation come here?

Mr. Kanga.—The Letters of Administration were obtained here and the parties resided and carried on business in Bombay. If the suits were to be proceeded with here they would be heard more satisfactorily and more expeditiously.

Mr. Justice Batchelor.—What do you mean by more satisfactorily? You mean more expensively to the parties.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgement of the Court after setting out the facts observed, that it was not disputed on behalf of Jankibai that the suit between her and the stateholders was compromised and the interpleader suit was dropped. Jankibai was satisfied but her advisers not being satisfied with the prospects of her disputes with her husband's relatives being settled in the Ratnagiri Court or on the original side applications were made to the High Court to transfer the Ratnagiri suits to the High Court, which were rejected. An application was made to the Original Side Judge plaint amended and an order was incautiously obtained for staying the Ratnagiri suits. The order was in the light of the Full Bench decision, non-existant. The only question to be considered was whether the suits filed in 1913 at Ratnagiri should be brought to the Original Side when it was impossible to compel witnesses to come down here. The mere statements in the case showed that the proper way to deal with the difficulty created by the amendment of the Original Side suit was to transfer the Original Side suit to Ratnagiri to be tried along with or immediately after the suits by the Sub-Judge according to his discretion. It had been contended that on the reasons given in the decision of the Full Bench, such transfer could not be made. But referring to section 24 of the Code and the General Clauses Act, such order could be made as the High Court was the highest Court of Civil Appeal.

The rule was made absolute, and the Original Side suit was ordered to be transferred to the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge at Ratnagiri for trial in such a manner as the Sub-Judge found it most convenient either along with or immediately after the hearing of the pending suits.

The opponent No. 2 Gangaram was ordered to pay the costs of the applicant, and of Mr. K. N. Koyaji's client, the state-holder, Mr. Wagh. As the state-holder for Rs. 8,000 had no reason to appear no order as to his costs was made.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. A. G. Desai and Messrs. Hiralal and Co. for the applicant.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Messrs. Ardeshir and Co. for opponent No. 2.

Mr. P. B. Shingne for opponent No. 3.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji for opponent No. 5.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

APPLICATION FOR FINAL DISCHARGE

ALTERNATIVE OFFERED TO INSOLVENT

(Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Davar.)

IN RE GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Insolvent v. THE BANK OF INDIA Opposing Creditors.

This was an application by the insolvent Gordhandas Gocudas Tejpal to the Commissioner of Insolvency under section 42. (2) of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act for an order in modification of the order made by Mr. Justice Macleod (the then Commissioner in Insolvency) on the 16th July 1913, suspending the Isolvent's discharge until he had paid 25 per cent of his scheduled debts, and for his unconditional discharge.

Mr. Justice Macleod had disposed of the Insolvent's application on the only ground that the insolvent's assets were not of a value equal to four annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities and that such fact had arisen from circumstances for which he could justly be held responsible and had declined to go into the other grounds of opposition filed by the Bank in Court, on the ground that it was not necessary to do so. The order also gave liberty to the insolvent at any time after the expiration of two years to apply for a modification thereof pursuant to section 42 of the Insolvency Act.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, appeared for the Bank of India, the Opposing Creditors.

The insolvent now prayed that the order of 16th July 1913, may be modified and that unconditional discharge be granted to him and in support of this application stated that he was not able to do business since the date of the said order, several friends and merchants whom he approached for business declining, to help him until he had obtained unconditional discharge. Until recently he was maintained by his mother who died 10 months ago and he was now put to great difficulty in maintaining himself in the absence of occupation.

Mr. Wadia in opposing the application pointed out that the total liability of the insolvent came to Rs. 19,40,317-9-7; his doubtful assets Rs. 14,006-2-11 and his bad assets to Rs. 44,418. The total sum due to the bank was Rs. 79,278. The assets in the hands of Official Assignee were nil. Mr. Justice Macleod had thrown out the former application on the ground that the assets of the insolvent were not equal to 4 annas in the rupee, a state of things for which his Lordship held the insolvent could be held responsible. The insolvent was at present living in great style in a palatial bungalow at Ville Parle which belonged to his wife and was driving about in a motor car. He had not brought in a single rupee since his insolvency. He had four life policies which he had not disclosed in his schedule. Three of these were with Oriental Life Assurance Company for Rs. 10,000 each and the fourth with New York Life Assurance Company, for Rs. 30,000. If the Court was at all inclined to show any indulgence to the insolvent, counsel submitted that the Court should do so on terms, either entering a judgment in favour of the Official Assignee for a lac of rupees, or asking the insolvent as one of the conditions of discharge to hand over the policies to the Official Assignee.

His Lordship: Have I got the power under the Act to enter judgment without the insolvents' consent? I have felt inclined to make such orders in many insolvencies, but section 39, cl. (d) requires the insolvents' consent.

Mr. Wadia urged that his Lordship can compel him to consent by making it a condition precedent to his discharge, and refusing the discharge if he did not consent.

In reply to the Court. Mr. Wadia said that the policies were unencumbered and would all fall due in 1917.

The insolvent was then examined by Court. He said that he lived at Ville Parle in his wife's bungalow his wife had about Rs. 30,000, to 40,000 of her own besides the bungalow. These monies were all locked up. He had no monies himself and had no prospect of inheriting any. He had insured his life for Rs. 60,000 in all by four policies. The first three were with the Oriental Life Assurance Company for Rs. 10,000 each and one with the New York Life Assurance Company, for Rs. 30,000. The three Oriental policies were with his wife who had to pay about Rs. 2,100 to 2,200 per year by way of premia. She had been paying the premia for about four years. All the policies would fall due in 1917.

His Lordship:—Are you prepared to hand them over to the Official Assignee?

The insolvent:—They are endowment policies and it was mentioned in them that they were to be paid to my wife.

His Lordship then addressing Mr. Davar, the insolvent's counsel, said that the Court offered the insolvent these two allternatives. Either he should consent to the judgment for a lac of rupees being entered in favour of the Official Assignee or he should undertake to hand over the four policies to the Official Assignee. In the event of the insolvent not accepting either of these alternatives his application would be dismissed.

Mr. Davar on behalf of the insolvent stated that the policies were known as settlement policies and the insolvent's wife was entitled to them.

His Lordship:—He can easily get his wife to give up her claim to them.

Mr. Davar continuing said that of the two alternatives his client would not consent to a judgment being entered against him and as to the other his client wanted some time to see whether his wife would consent to hand over the policies to the Official Assignee.

His Lordship adjourned the case to the next insolvency day to enable the insolvent to consider whether he would accept either of the two alternatives offered by the Court.

Attorneys for the Insolvent: Messrs. Bhimji and Co.

Attorneys for the Opposing Creditors: Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Caroe.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

792-14.—Kanga & S. Samuel Theophilno Bartlett, Barfoot, v. The Bombay and Persia Steam Navign Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

713-15—Captain and V. Prier De Saone and Co a firm v Vallabhdas Ramdas a firm.

1437-14.—Purananand & Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v. Bapuji Vithooji, & ors, Kanga & S.

1012-14.—D. J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, v. Maneckji Rustomji Sethna & anr, Edg G W & Co, For Postponement.

1460-14.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Goolam Hoosein Esmail Mamca, Ard H D & Co.

985-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Ganeshdas Guru Raghuvirdas & anr, v. Canji Kheraj, Smetham B & Co.

404-13.—Madhowji K & Ch, Madanlal Umedram v. Trimbacklal Umedram & ors, Amin & Desai.

1118-14.—Jamsetji R & D, Messrs Lakhmidas Vallabhdas, a firm, v. Gosavi Arjunpuri Rampusi, & ors, Pandia & Co.

546-14.—Payne & Co, Shanker Chimnaji v. Vishwanath Keshev Salveker & anr, Manch & N, Matu J & M.

357-92.—Matu J & M, Alli Mahomed Gulam Hoosein Sumar & anr, v. Cassambhai Gulambusein Hiralal & Co, (for a pauper).

1002-11.—Hiralal & Co, (for a pauper), Cassam Gulam Hoosein v. Fazal Jaffer and ors, Matu J & M.

130-13.—Captain & V, Virbai, widow, v. Kanji Jadhowji, Manchershaw & N.

1217-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, in Liqn, v. Krishna Subramany Ayar & anr, Edg G W. & Co, In Person.

998-14.—Craw B & Co, The Bombay Company, Ltd, v. Dada Miya Kandwani, Sabnis & G.

1355-14.—Ragh N & Co, Bai Girjabai, widow, v. Ramchandra Chintaman Panpatkar, & anr, Moti & D, Khand L & M.

1132-14.—Purnanand & Co, Jamnadas Morarji v. Bhagwandas Harjiwan & anr, Daphtary F & D.

488-14.—Amin & D, Bhawanichankar Mohanlal and anr, v. Gerjashankar Dharnidhar, Surajmal & Co.

368-14—Crawford & Co, Khatizabai v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham & ors, Cap & V, Dhanjisha & B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

S C 1209-14.—Pandia & Co, Bai Monghi v. Meghji Mulji, Payne and Co, Part Heard.

1265-14.—Sm B & Co, Laxmibai, widow and anr, v. Kishow Annaji Pokharkar & anr, Amin & D, Rustomji & G, Part Heard, 3-8-15.

570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh B & G, Jeh M & S, C P P Cunha, Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Narandas Primji, Jehangir S M & H.

32-15.—Little & Co, Ramji Ruttanji v. Vajeram Devchand & anr, Maneckla & Co.

829-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Ayoob Haji Jaffer and ors, Jamsedji R & D, as part head, 10-8.15.

209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.

1460-14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.

8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

278-12.—Ard H D & Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa v. Syed Ahmed Syed Hassan, Nadersha & D.

950-13.—Unwalla P & P, Kanji Jethse & anr, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.

294-14.—Judah & S, Bhagwant Bhimaji Kalay & ors, v. Bayaji Keshoba Kalay & ors, Jam R & D, Kh L & M, Sabnis & G.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillam, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co, a firm, Jehangir S M & H.

1119-14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Maneckla & Co.

70-15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Decree Absolute.

M J 1411-14.—Payne & Co, Winifred Hancock, v. Benjamin Hancock.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

335-14—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Muncharam & ors, v. Bai Ruxmani, widow and ors, Hiralal and Co, Mulji and Th, Tyabji D & Co, Jamshedji R and D, Part Head.

26-14.—Ard H D & Co, The Central India Spg & Wg Mfg Co, Ld, v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mafg Co, Ltd, Little & Co, Part Heard, 19-1-15.

1371-14.—Mer K & Co, Tribhowandas Varji, wandas v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Mer K. & Co.

Short Causes.

613-15—Malvi H M and R, Hookkamchand Sarupchand v. Messrs Netanand Oomanand a firm, Surajmal & Co, fr 6-7-15.

668-15.—Patell & Es, Mathuradas Jishanmal v. Jamnadas Chhotalal, Jeh S M & H, fr 20-7-15.

751-15.—Vachha & Co, Kermgji Bhudaji & & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazulbhai Gulamhusein, Patell & Es, fr 27-7-15.

484-15.—Mulji & Tha, Bhimaji, Motiji & Co, a firm, v. Shankarlal Gulabchand & ors, Amin & D, Payne and Co.

736-15.—Vchha & Co, Premchand Devichand & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazalbhai Gulam Hoosein Vazir & anr, Patell & Es, Jeh S M & H, fr 27-7-15.

Long Causes.

709-14.—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas & anr, v. Hooseinbai, widow and ors, Patell and Es.

1358-14.—Bhimji & Co, Abdoollabhoy Dawoodbhoy and anr, v. The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co, Ld, Payne and Co.

594-14.—Little & Co, Hirabai v. Vurujdas Rowji & ors, Mulla & M, Tyabji D & Co.

1398-14.—Payne & Co, Goverdhandas Ratansi, a firm, v. Piarylal Kishorilal a firm, Amin & D.

59-15.—Mulla & M, Usman Hoosein v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam, Payne and Co.

493-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Abdrally Kikabhoy, Little & Co.

1039-14.—Mehta D & L, Sham Korebai, widow v. Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

221-14.—Daph F & D, Haridas Naranji and anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

250-13—Khanderao L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit & P.

A gang of twenty-one men have been arrested by the Burdwan police in connection with the four successive dacoities in the District of Burdwan. It is alleged one of the arrested men has made a confession implicating several others.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A WOMAN'S FOURTH CONVICTION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, yesterday, Inspector Carter charged Janibai, a Hindu woman aged 50 with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments belonging to Babu Pandu, valued at about Rs. 46.

The evidence showed that the accused and the complainant lived in the same chawl at Dongri. About two months ago the accused borrowed some ornaments (a vajratik, a pair of earrings and toe-rings) of the value of Rs. 46 from the complainant, because she wanted them for a day or two for herself and her daughter. These were to be returned in four days. She, however, did not do so, and put the complainant off from time to time. The accused ultimately confessed that she had pledged the ornaments, and on the 9th instant they were recovered from Nana Jairup by the Police. The marwadi said that the ornaments had been pledged with him for about a dozen times, and that on all the occasions except one she came alone to him to pledge the ornaments. He also said that on the 2nd of this month the accused and the witness Kashibai, who is a niece of the complainant's wife, both came to him and pledged the vajratik for Rs. 25, in support of which he produced book entries.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence. He said that after the complainant had found out that the ornaments were pledged, and after P. C. No. 2519A, who lives in the same chawl, had interfered, the accused got the complainant's niece to write an entry, and the marwadi supported the entry, fearing that if the accused were convicted he would have to give up the ornaments.

The accused had three previous convictions. She was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BATCH OF MOTOR CASES.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Mr. Abdul Tayub Ismailji owner of motor car No. 2214 Narsoo Amet Mongi driver of car No. 1301 and Kondaji Ranjitsingh driver of car No. 1127 were charged by Inspector Sheehy of the Motor Vehicles Department, with allowing their cars to emit smoke in the streets.

The Court fined all the accused Rs. 3 each and said that for creating smoke nuisance in Bombay many of the mills and Railway Companies were more responsible, than the motor cars, and expressed a hope that the authorities concerned would take steps to bring the offenders to book.

Kondaji was also charged with rash driving on the 3rd instant on the Hughes Road, and a fine of Rs. 12 was inflicted on him.

Inspector Sheehy then charged Mr. W. Dunne with driving his motor-cycle No. 3064, on the Hornby Vellard, on the evening of the 11th instant, in a rash and negligent manner. He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10.

DRIVING ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE ROAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Mr. F. Crow with driving his motor car with a side car on the wrong side of the road.

It was alleged that on the evening of the 14th ultimo the accused drove up from the Wodehouse Road, crossed the road near the Wellington Fountain on the wrong side of the road, and going towards the Apollo Bunder stopped near the Watson's Annexe for about five minutes. He then came back and passed along Apollo Street again on the wrong side of the road.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 20.

DESERTING A WORKHOUSE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Sergeant Clews charged George Linsey with deserting the Workhouse on 19th November, 1913.

It was proved that on the morning of 19th November 1913, the accused was given leave up to 5 p.m. to look for work, but he absconded. On the 8th instant he was brought back from Trichinopoly, and handed over to the Police.

The accused was conviced and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had two previous convictions for a similar offence.

DACOITY AT HOWRAH.

BILL COLLECTING PEON STABBED AND RS. 800 LOOTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

A robbery of a most daring character is reported to have been committed at Howrah on Monday night. It appears that a collecting peon of the firm of Beharilal Khan, rice merchant of Ramkrishnapur, came to Calcutta on Monday afternoon to collect money and was returning with Rs. 800 odd in cash and G. C. notes. At 10 p.m. just in front of the office of the Superintendent of Railway Police two youngmen stabbed the peon with a dagger and carried away the bag containing the money. Vigorous police enquiry is proceeding.

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

KRISHNAGAR, Aug. 10.

The Commissioners took their seats and delivered judgment in the Pragpore Dacoity Case. The judgment was not read out.

The accused Phani Charan Roy, Khitish Chandra Sanyal and Ashutosh Lahiri were found guilty under section 307 read with section 149, and under section 402 and section 120 and were sentenced to ten years' transportation each. They were found not guilty under section 395.

The accused Gopen was found guilty under section 395 and sentenced to eight years' transportation.

The accused Narendra Kumar Chakravarty was found not guilty under all the sections and was acquitted and discharged.

Regarding, Khitis, the Commissioner Mr. Raha disagreed with the other two Commissioners, he being of opinion that Khitis should have been acquitted.

ANTI-PULAYA RIOTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Judgment was delivered in two cases connected with the recent anti-Pulaya riots by the Session Judge of Trivandrum who passed severe stricture on the police investigation. The acused were acquitted.

EXTREMISTS' CLAMOUR FOR A COMPROMISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the report of the proceedings of the 29th Indian National Congress held at Madras last December, it appears that delegates were elected not only by Provincial Congress Committees and District, Taluka and Divisional Congress Committees but also by the following bodies which have been affiliated to the Provincial Congress Committees of their respective provinces under the Constitution and Rules of the Congress Organisation:—

(1) The Madras Mahajan Sabha.
(2) The Ganjam District Association.
(3) The Godavari District Association.
(4) Rajahmundry Divisional Association.
(5) Ellore Divisional Association.
(6) People's Association, Narsapur.
(7) Bombay Presidency Association.
(8) Deccan Sabha, Poona.
(9) Gujarat Sabha.
(10) Indian Association, Bengal.
(11) Mymensing Association.
(12) Rajshahi Association.
(13) Dacca People's Association.
(14) Barisal District Association.
(15) Lucknow People's Association.
(16) Behar Provincial Association.
(17) Mandalay Association.

These are not the only bodies which have been affiliated to the Provincial Congress Committees of their respective provinces. There are also others but I have selected the above list from the report of the last Congress. It is not exhaustive. But what does it show? The District and other Congress Committees are recent growths but there were in existence at least some associations of long standing and established reputation and prestige prior to the establishment of District, Taluka and Divisional Congress Committees since 1908. Take, for instance, the Mahajan Sabha of Madras, the Indian Association of Calcutta and the Bombay Presidency Association, all of them having a long record of services done to the public on different occasions. They never thought it humiliating nor the other Associations I have mentioned above to apply for affiliation to the Provincial Congress Committees of their respective Provinces and get themselves duly incorporated into the Congress Organisation for the purpose of furthering the best interests of the Congress and the country. The complaint on the part of some of the Extremists in Poona is said to be that there is no constituency which can elect them as delegates to the Bombay Provincial Conference or the Indian National Congress and that they have been arbitrarily excluded by the Conventionists. This cry is, of course, very serviceable for the purpose of deluding ignorant people and exciting their wrath and prejudice against the constituntionalists. But what is the real truth? The Deccan Sabha, which came into existence after the Sarvajanik Sabha had been captured by Mr. Tilak and his friends, has already got itself affiliated. It is open to the Sarvajanik Sabha to follow the procedure adopted by the foremost and most respectable Associations in the country which have amongst their members the greatest Indians of the day and get itself duly affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The Sarvajanik Sabha had a highly creditable record of very useful services done to the country and the Presidency. Its record, after it fell into Mr. Tilak's hands, is next to nothing. Is it then such an extraordinarily important body that it can not stoop to do what other Associations have readily done? Are Mr. Tilak and his followers such exceptionally grand personages that they cannot do, consistently with their dignity, what the oldest and greatest Indian like Mr. Dadabhai has done by applying for the membership of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committees and signifying in writing his acceptance of the Constitution and Rules of the Congress and what highly respectable Associations like the Mahajan Sabha, the Indian Association and the Bombay Presidency Association have done? What are the special claims the seceders have upon the Congress, which they sought to destroy at Surat, that they should be allowed to enter it by a special entrance, when the broad constitutional door is open to them? I know of none. Then I have heard it urged by the Deccani Extremists—what if affiliation is refused to the Sarvajanik Sabha by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee? Why should they, I ask, be so suspicious and uncharitable and anticipate an unfavourable response? So far as my knowledge goes, no application for affiliation has hitherto been rejected in this presidency. Has the Sarvajanik Sabha ever applied for affiliation as other bodies have done. If it is affiliated, as I think it will be, all talk about a 'compromise' must come to an end. If it is not affiliated, which is not a likely contingency, the position of the Extremists can not be worse. On the contrary, their case will be vastly strengthened from one point of view. They will be entitled to say that they were willing to go in under the Constitution and Rules of the Congress but they were refused admission. That would be an intelligible ground of complaint. But their present cry is absolutely hollow and insincere. Their object is only to pose as injured martyrs, provoke feelings of indignation and resentment against Congress leaders amongst ordinary people and excite sympathy for themselves on the part of those who are ignorant of their ways and mathods. But we all know that there is the royal road before them. They are, however, not straightforward enough to go by that road and enter the Congress by the open door. At the same time it is gratifying to observe that some of them have already availed themselves of this entrance. Some well known 'Nationalists' from the Deccan have attended the Karachi and Madras Congress and the sessions of the Bombay Provincial Conference held in July last, as delegates elected by District Congress Committees. Can it, therefore, be fairly said that Extremists are debarred from attending the Congress or have been excluded from it? Their present clamour is simply meaningless and intended more for their self-advertisemet than for the redress of a genuine and substantial grievance. What right have the Extremists to complain if some Mahomedans for reason of their own have not thought it proper to join the Congress? How can they pose as 'patriots' and 'Nationalists' and yet contend that their Mahomedan countrymen are unpatriotic? In this presidency Congressmen know their Extremists friends but too well and are certainly not going to shed tears of sorrow because they choose to stand aloof from the Congress through mere conceit and vanity, or allow the Congress Constitution to be upset for their sake to the prejudice of the best and abiding interests of the Congress and the country.—Yours, etc.,

CONSTITUTIONAL.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

MUNICIPAL CLERKS' DILEMMA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You, indeed, deserve the hearty thanks of all the several long-neglected Municipal Clerks, whose cause you have considerably helped by keeping your valuable columns open for criticism of the present method of under-feeding the clerical staff. "The Bombay Chronicle" has always been the friend of the poor and the weak and your services are being appreciated with gratefulness by all those whose lot you have striven hard to improve.

D.A.H., has spoken plain truth, though it may be unpalatable to those who have the control of the Municipal Purse. In this connection I would cite my own instance and say that in 1908 I joined the Municipal Service on the handsome salary of Rs. 25 per mensem with dreams of speedy rise. To accept this coveted post I sacrificed my income of double the amount, in a commercial firm. During the course of six months, however, I could find that there were hoary sires employed as far back as 1882 (long before I was born), on a good start of Rs. 30 and Rs. 25, who were engaged in studying lessons in economy and thrift in order to befit themselves to live well like gentlemen with an income of Rs. 60. The experience was very valuable indeed and my next step was to bid good-bye to my civic service and go back to my previous masters. Honest and diligent work of the last six years has brought me to Rs. 80, which amount I could not have dreamt to draw in my life, had I continued in the blessed Municipal service.

It is this drawback of appreciation of work and reasonable pay that has prejudiced the younger generation in joining the Municipal service and what wonder then that this service is availed of only by unqualified and inexperienced youths. No one with the least University or Technical qualifications would ever care to join this service on Rs. 25 with such a prospect before him. Even in the non-qualified class, if any one had the least pluck he would not stick up to the service when his eyes were opened at the prospects of the poor lot of those who have practically wasted their lives on such low pay. I am sure that good many of the low-paid staff must have been repenting for taking up the Municipal service. The dilemma before them is whether they should join any commercial firm or take up any enterprise and give up their Municipal service of some years' standing, which is pensionable and for which pension half an anna per rupee has been contributed from the hard-earned wages, which is no mean sum to the family of the poor clerk. Those that have a stronger will and are enterprising take to the better choice by selecting their lot outside, while others fall a permanent prey to the drudgery, a good many of whom would still gladly bid goodbye to the blessed civic service if their contributions towards this so-called pension fund were refunded to them. It is quite natural that those of the poor sufferers, who are intelligent and hard-working but had to stick up to the Municipal service on account of the hard-earned pensions must have lost their patience, and it is no wonder that they should lose all their sincere interest in the office work and attend to it in a half-hearted way, as all their toils go in vain without the least appreciation.

Yes, I say the lion's share or practically the whole of the credit for the existing state of things should go to the Municipal Controller for the economic scale of pay of the wages to these poor sufferers. As stated above all proposals concerning finance are submitted through this officer to the Municipal Commissioner and the Commissioner invariably is led by this officer. You can not put the whole blame on the Commissioner, for thus supporting the Controller. Each Commissioner holds the post at the utmost for five years (so also all the other executive officers in the Municipality) and the only highly paid permanent officer is this Controller. And the present Controller being of long standing it is quite natural that he should have the upper hand in the Municipality.—Yours, etc.,

B. N. K.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SUCCESSFUL SUIT BY A HOUSE-OWNER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the first subordinate Judge of Alipore in a suit against the Board of Trustees of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, brought by a house-owner of Bhowanipur and a Vakil of the High Court. The application, which was the first of a series filed in the same court in connection with the improvement scheme for widening the Russa Road, sought for a perpetual injunction against the Trust to restrain them from interfering with land at Chawoolpati Road, Bhowanipur. The applicant contended that the Trust proposed, to acquire his land, which is about 55 feet from the proposed road alignment, with other land with the avowed object of reselling it at a profit in order to reduce the expenditure necessitated by the Russa Road Scheme.

The Judge decreed the suit with costs and interest at 6 per cent.. his finding being as follows:—The action of the defendants in including the land in the suit within the Scheme area on the basis of the resolution with which they started, is declared ultra vires and void and they are hereby directed to refrain from taking any steps towards the acquisition of it for the purpose of the scheme.

SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

SUBMARINE COMMANDER'S STORY.

"I HANG MY HEAD IN SHAME."

AUTHOR OF THE ORDER CURSED.

Mr. Jim Clague, of 1001 Hough-avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., sends a cutting from the "Cleveland Leader" of June 27th dealing with the sinking of the Lusitania, and purporting to be the story of Capt. Lieut. Hersing, who was in command of one of the submarines concerned in destroying the great liner. The story is prefaced by the following editorial note:—

This story of the captain-lieutenant of the submarine which sank the Lusitania was received a few days ago by J. J. Bosda, of Cambridge, Mass, president of the Alliance Universal, a society for the advancement of liberal ideas among the peoples of the Far East and the Near East, as a communication from a high ranking Socialist in the service of the Imperial German navy. It was addressed from Baden.

The following are extracts from the story:—

Thanks to an unexpected general order I am able to address you this letter. I have been here for two days, but at first I could not find a way to communicate with the members of our circle. It is just like returning from years of exile, things look so different.

After some time, I succeeded in finding several of the comrades, all women. Male members are missing, some at the front, either living or dead, and others in prisons. I am more proud of those who have gone to prison than to the front.

Beneath the unpardonable horrors which are resounding from the four corners of the known world against our once proud fatherland, there beat millions of German hearts, Socialists and non-Socialists, whose pathetic yearnings and terrible sufferings have not yet found speech to express their tortured feelings.

You accuse us of killing our weak neighbours for fear of being killed or imprisoned by our "brass-buttonry."

For the present I hang my head in shame and make no answer. But there is an incident which I wish to relate to you, and which occurred very recently. This incident is representative of thousands of others. No one take notice of these, and no one would think it worth while to relate them. What I am about to write to you is true.

I think it was either on the first or the second day of May—at that time I was stationed at Heligoland—we received word that the admiralty was serious in its declaration that an exemplary attack would be made against a certain transatlantic passenger steamer.

In the officers' quarters, even this evidently serious declaration was discounted by some as a simple warning to discourage the Americans from patronising British vessels. I myself believed, and my views were shared by many of my fellow officers, that an attack upon a British transatlantic passenger steamer would be attempted less to inflict punishment on the British than for the internal, domestic effect.

For the unthinking folks in our country who had an exaggerated faith in our naval prowess were beginning to doubt our invincibility both on land and sea, when the enemies' vessels were sailing the seas unmolested as though they had not heard of the great world conflict.

Our ruling element may dispute or, rather, deny this contention, but knowing our domestic feeling as I do, I assure you this is the primal reason of our submarine warfare that has shocked the entire civilized world.

In the officers' quarters I have heard no less than six submarine commanders curse the author of such an order. I have heard one commander stamp his foot and shout sterly. "I am a soldier, not a thug. I would rather sink my ship than execute such orders."

On the third day of May, nine submarine commanders were closeted with the commandant of our Heligoland base. They were in conference more than three hours. No other naval officer was permitted to take part in the secret deliberations. After the conference the submarine commanders came out and marched straight to their vessels. I was stationed at the——Point. I purposely stationed myself near the submarine landing. The stern, tragic, pale-faced officers marched without speaking a word to one another.

The sight of them was pathetic. One could envy those who were doomed to be their victims rather than these poor souls who had hearts, but no individual courage. Yes, their hearts were just as tender as yours and mine, perhaps more tender than mine. I do not think that eight men doomed to be hung would have looked more affected than these eight unfortunate commanders who were being sent out to murder thousands of innocent souls. I can hardly dwell upon the subject. I know many Germans, men and women, are being tortured, thinking of this great shame. The commandant accompanied them to the landing and, with a forced smile, offered his hand to one of the submarine commanders, who walked straight to his ship without even noticing the hand that was offered to bid him bon voyage. The commandant stood there motionless, like a blank statue.

We did no receive the sad and tragic news with rejoicings. Far from it. We whispered it. We murmured it. We discredited it. We denied it.

One of my brother officers walked back and forth in his room all night long, uttering bitterly, "After the war, after the war! How can I face men of other nations and say I am a German!"

I was on board —— when Lieut. Hersing of U 21 arrived from his murderous assignment. There was a suppressed, restrained feeling among those who stood silently as the "successful crew" marched between silent, statue-like rows of men. Suddenly I heard whispers of taunts and hisses. These did not emanate from the common seamen. Had this been the fact they would have been shot instantly. The taunts and hisses came forth from the high ranking officers.

Later, when Lieutenant Hersing visited the officers' quarters, one bold naval officer handed him a newspaper containing the account of the sinking of the Lusitania. Captain-Lieut. Hersing crumbled the sheets with fury, cast it on the floor and faced the insulter threateningly. The offender stood unmoved. The two officers faced each other for a second or so. Then the offending officer shook his head and, in low tone, said, "No, not with you." I could readily understand and appreciate how Cain must have felt.

Still later, when Captain-Lieut. Hersing entered a room where I was seated with many other officers, all but five left the room. The poor haunted commander, on seeing that at least five officers were not so cruel as to further insult an already suffering soul, walked to the small group and seated himself abjectly. I know he was under the strain of tremendous mental agony. He had a child's tender heart, but no head; and his very heart appeared to cry, and, like that of a child, offer excuses for his act.

He did not raise his head, and, without encouragement, he murmured, "I hated to do it, but I felt that I must."

"Even discipline has its limitations," retorted one of his listeners.

Lieutenant Hersing seemed crushed. I truly pitied him from the bottom of my heart. And if you had been present there you yourself would have pitied him.

He rose from his seat, walked slowly to the door, stood on the threshold for a moment or so, and then wheeled around and returned to the silent group. I felt that at last he would deliver himself of his soul's burden. There were large tears standing in his eyes.

He said: "I am not a monster. Every glance of yours is like poisoned arrows in my heart. From the moment I received the admiralty orders to proceed to the English coast and sink the steamer Lusitania, my soul became sad and gloomy. I wanted to shout loudly, 'No,' but I could not. My speech failed me. I beg you to believe me, I sincerely hoped, and then I deceived myself to believe, that some accident would happen to my ship, and that I would be prevented from committing this dastardly act. During the cruise, none of my fellow officers or men knew the nature of our mission. Several times I wished to tell my subordinates and crew all about our special black mission. I dimly wished one of my subordinates had more courage than I. I had an inexplicable wish that my crew would mutiny and kill me. The very recollection of it tortures me. At last we arrived at the Lusitania's route. We lay in wait for hours. I thought I could not stand this awful waiting much longer. I thought of turning from the steamer's route and missing it purposely. Then I discovered that another submarine was in the neighbourhood. The doomed steamer was nearing its fate. I submerged once more. By this time our other submarine had taken a position on the opposite side. The doom of the steamer was absolute. She had not the slightest chance to escape. Once more I came to the surface. I saw people gathered on the deck. In another moment every inch of the doomed steamer seemed to be filled with humanity. No, I could not do it! I again submerged. Then I discharged. I do not know whether or not my colleagues also discharged. The ship was struck, our orders were carried out. I wanted to escape from the terrible scene. I speeded some distance from the torpedoed steamer. Then I came out to the surface. The water was covered with struggling people. I could hear their distant shrieks. It might have been one second, it might have been hours—I cannot tell; but I watched the struggling of the dying people, dazed and motionless and with a strange, insane fascination. My God, my God! I can still hear them."

CONCERT IN AID OF WAR FUND.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON PRESENT.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended a grand concert held at the Gymkhana Club last night in aid of the War Fund.

PUNJAB MURDER TRIALS.

VICEROY DECLINES TO SET ASIDE CAPITAL SENTENCES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

In connection with the political and murder cases in the Punjab his Excellency the Viceroy has declined to interfere in the capital sentences passed upon Banta Singh and Boota Singh. They will now be executed.

CONSOLIDATION OF INDIAN STATUTES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The consolidation of Indian Statutes as passed by Parliament has not yet been received in India. The Bill underwent several important changes in the Committee stages and, accordingly, it is expected that the Amending Bill which the Secretary of State has in view will have to be recasted. It is quite probable that the Bill will be returned to India for further discussion.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

AUSTRIAN TREACHERY.

RED CROSS FIRED ON

Whilst the Italian operations are uniformly progressing in the Southern Isonzo region, false reports of Italian defeats are being published in Vienna, so much so that an official denial of one of these manifest falsehoods was issued in Rome, says the Milan correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writing on July 18. The Austrian report impudently stated that an attack by several Italian regiments was repulsed at Redipuglia. Not only is this report false, but the contrary is true, namely, that several resolute attacks made by the Austrians in considerable force were met victoriously by Italian infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the Austrians were driven out of Redipuglia with great loss. Redipuglia itself also was occupied, and is at present firmly held by the Italians.

The Italian authorities publish an indignant protest against the inhuman action of the Austrians, who, at Monfalcone, fired on a priest performing the last rites, and a group of doctors and Red Cross staff who were burying the enemy's own dead on the battlefield near Monfalcone. The Austrians, driven out of their positions, had left the corpses of thirty men behind, and a number of wounded, and there could be no mistake when they opened fire. The priest and one doctor were severely wounded.

EIGHT ATTACKS IN 48 HOURS.

In the same district I learn of the heroic conduct of an Italian sergeant. His regiment had already shown extraordinary valour, and eight times in less than forty-eight hours had charged the enemy, and occupied fresh ground each time. The sergeant begged permission to go alone to bury some of the enemy's dead, who were lying some distance beyond the trenches, and perhaps also to give aid to some wounded. Whilst occupied in this humane task, the Austrians suddenly opened fire on him, and he fell gravely wounded, one bullet having passed dangerously close to his heart. He was brought back by his comrades, who rushed to pick him up, and seemed to be dying.

All were lamenting him, and the doctors did not think he would live till night. But to everybody's joy, in the evening a little note came, in the sergeant's own hand, from the Red Cross tent, saying he had got over the worst, believed his wound was not fatal, and hoped soon again to be in their midst. I mention this, not only as an example of individual heroism, but of the collective valour of the Italian soldiers, who fight with such indefatigable resolution, and willingly attack eight times in less than forty-eight hours.

AN AUSTRIAN RAID.

Within the last few days the Austrians have again attempted lively tactical offensives in the lofty regions of Western Trentino and around the important Carinthian passes. These attacks, being mostly over heights of more than 3,000 metres, one wonders what can be their object, as no great masses can ever be moved over such mountains. The Austrians were severely punished by the Italian Alpini at each attempt, and in one place they left thirty-three dead.

The most inaccessible region seems to be that of the high glaciers of the Adamello group (3,373 metres), in Western Trentino; yet here, after a prolonged lull, during which neither side seemed inclined to show signs of life, the Austrians suddenly made an attack in large numbers, crossing the summits of Venerogolo (3,283 metres) and Brizio (3,147 metres), in the hope probably of finding the Italians off their guard. Their object was, apparently, to move into one of the numerous valleys of the province of Sondrio, and occupy the valley of Avio, but at the pass known as Refugio Garibaldi they met a force of Alpini and after a severe engagement, the first recorded since the war on Italian territory, the Austrians were defeated, and driven back, and left a number of dead and prisoners behind.

The fact that the enemy had here penetrated a mile or two into Italian territory is not of the slightest importance, as such attacks over a wild glacier region can have no military value, and will be used merely for bombastic reports in Vienna.

Similar activity was shown by the enemy in the high Carinthian Alps, where the Austrians once more resumed their attacks on the Italian positions of Monte Croce, Monte Cogliano, and Pizzo Avostano, and in this case the Austrians had moved with great labour a certain number of guns into position, with the only result of seeing their batteries silenced, and leaving thirty-three dead at Avostano.

The object of trying to force the Monte Croce Pass evidently was to find a passage by Tolmezzo into Italian territory in the valley of Tagliamento. All these attacks seem mere diversions, as the Austrians are unable to check the Italian progress in the Upper Isonzo and in the Carso region. The siege operations round Gorizia are meanwhile progressing favourably, and the advance of the Italian army is proceeding slowly but methodically. Engagements are in progress day and night. The guns of powerful batteries are constantly heard from behind Gorizia, fired with the object of retarding the Italian advance. The Austrians make frequent night attacks, always in the hope of taking the besiegers by surprise, but without result.

The Mysore Government has sanctioned the Bangalore City Improvement Scheme. The scheme was long under consideration and involves extensive improvements in the whole city. It includes large acquisition of congested areas, widening of roads, laying out fresh ones, etc. The whole scheme has undergone close scrutiny and expert examination. It is expected that the cost will be rupees twenty-five lakhs.

INDIAN WOUNDED AT BRIGHTON.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT.

WARM APPRECIATION OF WORK DONE.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Chamberlain, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, recently spent two days at Brighton for the purpose of inspecting the hospitals for sick and wounded Indian soldiers. His inspection was of a very thorough nature, and he saw every detail of the elaborate arrangements which have been made for the comfort and care of the Indians.

When it was decided to bring Indian soldiers over to England last winter the authorities were confronted with a very difficult problem, says the "Indiaman." It was found necessary to relinquish the plans which had been formed for removing the wounded from the front to Marseilles and Egypt, and accommodation had consequently to be found for them in this country at very short notice.

In this emergency Lord Kitchener appointed Sir Walter Lawrence, Bart., G.C.I.E., to be Commissioner of Indian Hospitals, with the duty of organising arrangements for the reception of the Indian wounded in France and in this country. Sir Walter at once took over the urgent work of providing the necessary hospitals here, and the present organisation, including the three magnificent hospitals at Brighton, where the majority of the wounded are cared for, was created by him in an astonishingly short space of time. The authorities at Brighton came forward in the most generous manner and made over to the War Office the beautiful buildings of the Pavilion and Dome, the fine Secondary School buildings in York Place, and the magnificent block which is now known as the Kitchener Hospital. This stands high up on the hill and adjoins the racecourse. It has accommodation for some 2,000 patients, and has been equipped with all the most modern appliances which science can provide.

Mr. Chamberlain spent his first day at the Kitchener Hospital. It covers an enormous area of land, and the existing buildings have been supplemented by huts of an excellent type. The hospital is divided into three sections, respectively under the command of Colonel Austen Smith, Colonel Crawford, and Colonel Grant, all officers of the Indian Medical Service. The whole of the administration of this vast hospital is controlled by Colonel Sir Bruce Seton, Bart., Indian Medical Service. They are assisted by officers of the Indian Medical Service and by civil practitioners who volunteered in India for service. The personnel is entirely Indian, with the exception of a certain number of British orderlies. The idea of combining British orderlies with Indian orderlies has proved a great success, and a fine comradeship has sprung up between the British orderlies and the Indian Sepoys.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

The Secretary of State was keenly interested in the arrangements which have been made for the food of the Indian patients. These are of the most elaborate description, as it has been necessary to make separate arrangements for the various castes—separate slaughter houses, separate kitchens, and separate establishments for the distribution of food. Mr. Austen Chamberlain satisfied himself by the closest inquiries from the patients that they were well pleased with the arrangements made. Caste committees have been formed, and these committees watch all details connected with caste observances. A visit to an Indian hospital such as the Kitchener shows in miniature a great many of the broader facts of Indian life, so that Mr. Chamberlain was able to obtain a valuable acquaintance with these Indian conditions by his thorough and minute inspection.

It was obvious as he passed through the wards that the patients appreciated his interest, and were most grateful for the sympathy shown by the Secretary of State and by Mrs. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain had a kind word for the Sepoys who will shortly be returning to India cured but invalided. He was able to tell them of the welcome which awaited them in India and of the arrangements which have been made for enabling them to return to their homes. Among those arrangements may be mentioned an establishment which will be provided for the supply of artificial limbs. The patients of the various hospitals are greatly cheered by the news which has reached them of the reception of their comrades at Bombay, of the comfortable hospital trains which take them up country, and of the warm-hearted crowds which gather at each railway station as the trains pass. Many of the patients with whom Mr. Chamberlain talked were men who have won decorations at the front, and many of the men to whom he gave a cheery smile and a warm handshaking were men who have endured with patient fortitude most terrible wounds.

After the inspection, which lasted some hours, Mr. Chamberlain spent some time in the large recreation-room, where Mr. Shuttleworth, of the Indian Civil Service, was kindly showing on a screen scenes of Punjab life to a delighted audience of soldiers from the north of India. He suggested that it might be well to show also scenes illustrative of English life, and this, indeed, is much desired by the Indian Sepoys.

THE YORK PLACE HOSPITAL.

The next day the Secretary of State spent the morning at the York Place Hospital, which is under the command of Colonel Sweeney, Indian Medical Service. This building contains beds for 600 patients. The wards are light and airy, and the buildings form an excellent hospital. In all the hospitals there are separate quarters for the Indian officers, and at York Place they live in a detached house which stands within the premises. The York Place Hospital and the Pavilion Hospital, which is under the command of Colonel Macleod, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, are managed by a personnel which consists of retired officers of the Indian Medical Service, assisted by officers who have temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service and by British orderlies. There are also in both these hospitals Indian gentlemen who, at the outbreak of war, were studying in England. They came forward and offered their services to the State, and were formed into what is known as the Indian Ambulance Corps, under Colonel R. J. Baker, who was present at the Secretary of State's inspection. Some of them were medical students, but there are engineers and law students, and men who were studying commerce. They have done most excellent work and deserve high praise. Both hospitals are under the administrative control of Colonel Campbell, C.B., C.I.E., who accompanied the Secretary of State during his inspection of the York Place and Pavilion Hospitals.

In the afternoon Mr. Chamberlain visited the Pavilion Hospital, which contains 722 beds for patients, and remained there till after 6 p.m. He visited all the wards, and learned how greatly the Indian Sepoys appreciated the Oriental character of the buildings, and how proud they were to be received in a Royal palace. The gardens of the Pavilion are a great boon to the patients, who may be seen dotted over the grass in groups talking over past battles and playing cards and chess. Mr. Chamberlain was greatly interested in watching the Sikhs at all the hospitals listening to the reading of their Holy Book, and he told them how pleased he was to have a Sikh as a member of his own Council, and how glad he was to have been able to furnish the Sikhs with a copy of the paper known as the "Akhbar-i-Jung," of which a translation in the Sikh language, Gurmukhi, will be supplied. Hitherto the paper had been issued only in the Urdu and Hindi characters. The Sikhs greatly appreciated this.

APPRECIATION OF WORK.

The Secretary of State expressed his warm appreciation of the work that is being done in all its branches and the perfection of the entire organisation. Both he and Mrs. Chamberlain were very gratified with the success of all the arrangements in connection with the visit, the evident pleasure which it gave the patients, and the opportunity which it afforded of meeting the officers of the Indian Medical Service and their subordinates, whose devotion, skill, and untiring sympathy are beyond all praise. There is ample evidence to show that the Indians greatly appreciate the care and hospitality which they have received in England, and the Mayor of Brighton, Mr. Otter, and the people of Brighton, who have given up so much for the sake of India, have earned so well the gratitude of her people that Brighton will be a sacred name in India for many generations. The Mayor and Mrs. Otter and the Chief Constable (Colonel Gentle) dined with the Secretary of State. Colonel Gentle was able to assure the Secretary of State, as he assured his predecessor, Lord Crewe, that nothing could have been better than the conduct and behaviour of the Indian Sepoys in Brighton. They have behaved as gentlemen.

The Secretary of State was accompanied by Colonel Sir Walter Lawrence, Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, Colonel P. J. Freyer, Indian Medical Service, consulting surgeon to the hospitals, and Mr. Walton, assistant private secretary.

(Continued from Column 6.)

ject into operation. It is perfectly true that enthusiasm has been stirred up. There is a great anxiety displayed by women to take their part in helping their country, and the demonstration to-day will undoubtedly fan that enthusiasm to a still higher pitch than we have ever witnessed before. But I should like to say one or two words not by way of damping that ardour, but by way of enjoining a little patience. You cannot organise, mobilise, and bring into operation a new industrial army in a day. It is not merely that there are prejudices to get rid of, but there are other things to consider. First of all, in this country you have got to get the proper machinery for the turning out of your shell and your material. Lady Parsons suggested that we might start at once. The first thing that we have got to do is to equip ourselves with an adequate supply of lathes, machinery, and tools for the purpose of turning out work of this kind.

Mr. Lloyd George continuing said: All these shops now are going to be under Government control. It is quite impossible for us to get along, I think, without assuming practical control of all the great establishments for turning out munitions of war, and the Government will see that there is no sweated labour. For some time women will be unskilled and untrained, and they cannot quite turn out as much work as the men who have been at it for a long time. Therefore we cannot give the same time rate, but the piece rate we can give. But Mrs. Pankhurst is perfectly right in insisting that, whatever the rate of wages should be, it should be a fair rate of wages, and a fixed minimum which will guarantee that we shall not utilise the services of women merely to get cheap labour. That is what you want.

Women are prepared to tender their services to the nation to assist it in a very grave and serious emergency. They are willing to do their best. Mrs. Mansell said they have got those of whom they are fond fighting in the trenches and endangering their lives, and they are unhappy that they are not doing something to help. They are anxious to help. They can help. The women of this country can help, and help enormously. I believe that they can help us through to victory. (Hear, hear.) Without them victory will tarry, and the victory which tarries means a victory whose footprints are footprints of blood. We want to shorten the war, for it means life, and with life it means curtailing and diminishing the burden of sorrow which war brings. This is the great function of women in life, and I believe that they are discharging that by coming forward at the present moment and saying to the brave men who are fighting for us in the trenches—"If your lives are in peril because you have not enough war material, we will help." On behalf of the Ministry of Munitions I thank you for attending.

Mr. Pankhurst expressed the thanks of the deputation to Mr. Lloyd George for receiving them, and invited him to address the women outside.

WOMEN AND WAR WORK.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE.

THE QUESTION OF PAY.

In the course of the march of many thousand women anxious to take their part in working for the country through London on July 17, a deputation of ladies, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, saw Mr. Lloyd George in his private room at the Ministry of Munitions.

Mrs. Pankhurst told Mr. Lloyd George that the women had taken part in the procession because they wished to demonstrate their desire to serve in any and every capacity in which they may be used. They knew that already there were a great many women taking part in munition work, but they wanted to see that work very greatly increased. We cannot feel happy, she said, until we have at least as many women taking part in effective service as in Germany and amongst our Allies. They felt, she added, that it was essential if they were to do what they wanted to do—namely, to release as many men as possible for their proper business—fighting—there must be set up a system under which women could be trained not only to do very valuable work as unskilled workers but also skilled work.

We think it is a crime for any man of fighting age, skilled or unskilled, to be doing any work that can be done by women if they are properly trained. She urged that women should be paid the same rate of wages, whether piece work or time work, where they did work equally well with men, and exactly like men had previously done. We want to make no bargain for serving our country, she concluded. We are ready to serve and to make every sacrifice to win this war, because we believe that all that we women value and cherish is at stake. On behalf of the thousands of women outside I offer you their services.

Mrs. Mansell, speaking for the "women of leisure," said that at this time of crisis women were ready to give their men, their work, their money, and their lives. She asked Mr. Lloyd George not to waste the enthusiasm of the women, which was now at a high pitch. Let England really be at war, she said. Let every man take his place in the war, and every woman reinforce him at home, in the factory, in the field, and wherever they can be used.

Lady Parsons urged that there should be some practical training of women in engineering shops. If the employers could see their way to take a few capable and clever girls into their works, in a few months these would form the nucleus of a school trained to run workshops of their own. She urged that establishment for this purpose should be provided at Newcastle.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, said:—"Permit me to congratulate you on the very fine procession which I have had the pleasure, with my colleague Mr. Winston Churchill, of witnessing this afternoon. If any additional proof were required of the organising capacity of women, of which I have been a victim in the past, I would say it was amply demonstrated by that procession to-day. It was uncommonly well done. It has a special advantage, I think, which lies very largely in the fact that it will help to educate public opinion on this subject. I attach enormous importance to it. I think it would be impossible effectively to organise the nation for the tremendous war we are beginning thoroughly to realise we have embarked upon—it will be impossible to organise the whole of the resources of the nation until you have mobilised the women of this country as well as the men. (Hear, hear.)

"That has been recognised in the measure which was piloted through the House of Commons with great skill by my colleague, Mr. Walter Long. The National Register Bill is a complete statutory recognition of that point. As Mrs. Pankhurst pointed out, our Allies and our foes on the Continent of Europe have already realised that it is not merely a question of utilising the services of women for munitions. It is utilising the energies of women for the purpose of discharging all the duties and the functions of commercial and industrial life which they are capable of doing as well as men.

At a matter of fact, all that work can be done by women, and men can be turned on to heavier work which women are not really fitted for. That is what we really have in our minds. But, as Miss Kenney pointed out, the first thing we have got to do is to get rid of prejudice. That is really a serious obstacle in our way. It is not merely the trade union prejudice, but the conservatism—I am not speaking politically—of the business man. He has been accustomed to see men turn out that kind of work, and you cannot persuade him that women can do it just as well, and in fine, delicate work of this kind can do it really better than men. You have to persuade him of that fundamental fact to begin with, and also to get rid of the prejudice—not necessarily the prejudice, but the apprehension of the working man, who is afraid that when the war is over, once you train women to do work of this kind, that they will do it so well that there will be no further use for the services of men.

—Mrs. Pankhurst: Very healthy competition.

Mr. Lloyd George: The real answer to that is—this is war work, and when the war is over there will be no need for it, and therefore it will come to an end. It is not competition; it is a question of getting men and women to work together for the purpose of helping their country through the worst crisis it has ever experienced.

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(Continued in Colum 5.)

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DISHEARTENED TURKS.

FRENCH STORY OF LAST ALLIED SUCCESS

The following summary was issued in Paris during mail week by the French Press Bureau of the operations carried out by the Eastern Expeditionary Force between June 25 and July 9:—

After the engagement on June 21, which took place near the Kereves-Dere, on the right of the line, it became the turn of the British forces, on June 28, to attack on their left, in the ground lying between the Gulf of Saros and the outlying positions in front of Krithia.

The objective assigned for attack was a series of four trenches established, one above the other, on the ground sloping upwards from the sea to the ravine below the village. The wind was in the west; and, under the repeated storms of shell which destroyed the enemy's deffences one after the other, columns of dust rose up, covering the whole of the battlefield.

Suddenly, towards eleven o'clock, flashes of steel were seen through the yellowish cloud. They were the bayonets of the infantry advancing to the attack. One after the other the trenches were taken. The assailants pushed on without stopping, and occupied a mamelon nearly on a level with Krithia and beyond the furthest point to which they were to have advanced. A company of Turkish troops was taken by surprise in the front trench and surrendered without resistance. Several counter-attacks, made by the enemy during the night, failed.

CAPTURE OF "QUADRILATERAL."

On June 30, shortly after 6 a.m., the French left completed its success of June 21 by capturing a network of trenches called the "Quadrilateral," at the head of the Kereves-Dere ravine. Some detachments of colonial infantry went several hundred yards too far and were nearly surrounded by the enemy, but put on so bold a front that they kept the Turks off and returned to the "Quadrilateral," which remained in our hands. It was on this day that General Gourlaud was wounded by a shell on his way back from congratulating the troops on their exploit and visiting an ambulance.

The Turks seemed to be discouraged by their repeated failures. Documents found on the dead and on prisoners showed that supplies were beginning to run short, and that the moral of officers and men had been lowered by the long series of reverses undergone since the end of April.

In a series of orders, a divisional commander accused some of his subordinates, who had lost trenches of negligence. Another general threatened with death any officer who retreated before his last man was killed. The commander of the 1st Battalion of the 126th Infantry Regiment complained that the only reinforcements he had received were untrained recruits and middle-aged men armed with old rifles.

GREAT TURKISH EFFORT.

The Turkish commanders evidently felt that a great effort was needed to revive the waning confidence of their army. On July 3 and 4 our observers reported that reinforcements, estimated at 10,000 men, had been moved towards Krithia and the front lines. On the night of July 4 the enemy began a general attack. They shelled our front, and the belt behind it, very heavily, and also brought long-range guns to bear on the Australian troops at Kaba-Tepe. A battleship of the Barbarossa type anchored in the Dardanelles between Maidos and Chanak and joined in the bombardment; while on several occasions grey aeroplanes marked with a black cross dropped bombs, which did no harm.

In spite of this multiplicity of engines of warfare, which the Turks had never previously tried against us, their infantry attacks had no heart in them. At many points the infantry came out of their trenches and moved forward, but in no instance did they show the dash and bravery they evinced in previous encounters.

The Allied troops let them come on and then opened a murderous fire with machine-guns and rifles on them, at almost point-blank range. Nearly all the assailants dropped, and very few succeeded in getting back to their shelters. Before noon firing had ceased all along the line. The Turks' attack had simply resulted in slaughter among their own ranks. Our losses were slight.

In the twilight our soldiers saw seventeen of our aeroplanes returning safely from bombarding the enemy's aerodrome at Chanak. A 70-kilo bomb, containing 50 kilos (106lb.) of explosives dropped on the largest shed and caused an outbreak of fire. Fragments of the other bombs flew all over the surroundings.

WOMEN TRAM CONDUCTORS.

MEN'S DEPUTATION TO HULL CORPORATION.

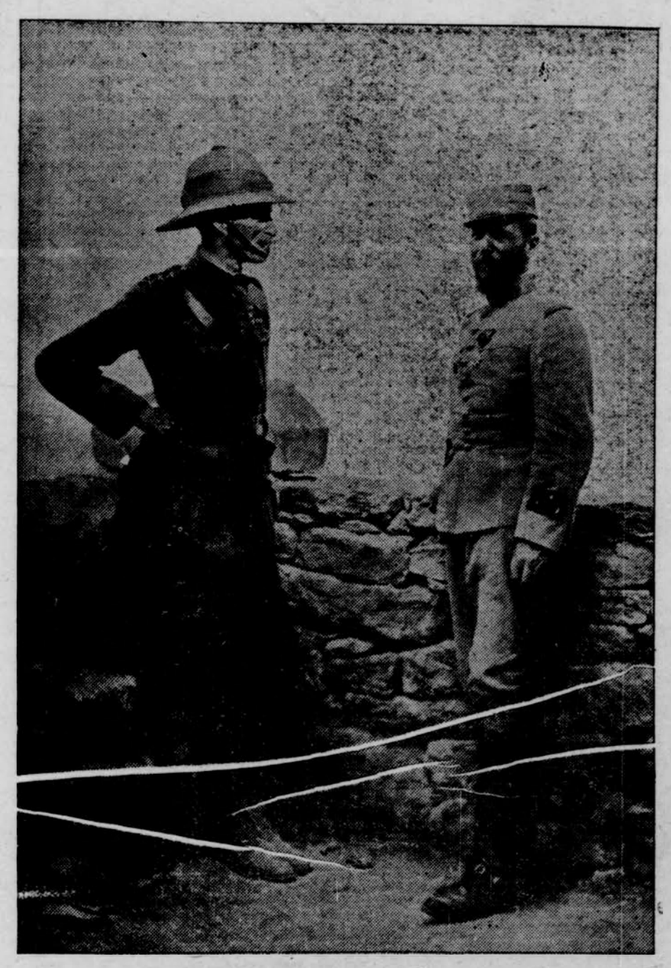
The Hull Corporation Tramways Committee received a deputation from the local Trades and Labour Council during mail week respecting the dispute which has arisen over the employment of women as conductors.

Alderman Jackson, of Salford, general secretary of the Tramway and Vehicle Workers' Union, who accompanied the deputation, suggested that the Tramways Committee made a mistake in not consulting the men on the question of the employment of women. The men must protect their own interests, and before women were appointed they desired an opportunity of trying to find suitable men. If they failed, then they had no objection to the appointment of women.

The Lord Mayor remarked that the men failed to appreciate that the times were abnormal. The Committee declined to enter into a formal agreement, but gave the deputation an undertaking that suitable men would be employed in preference to women, that applicants found by the men's union would be considered, and that the services of women would be dispensed with at the conclusion of the war, when the employees now at the front would be available.

A deputation of tramwaymen who are in agreement with the employment of women conductors was afterwards received.

LEADERS AT SEDD-UL-BAHR.



Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

Sir Ian Hamilton visiting General Gouraud to announce a success near Krithia.

OPERATION OF THE HOME RULE ACT.

DISORDERLY SCENE IN DUBLIN CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on Wednesday, July 14, upon a requisition to the Lord Mayor, signed by 39 members out of a total membership of 80, says the "Manchester Guardian." The signatories represented the various parties in the Council, with the exception of the Unionists, who took no part in the proceedings. The Lord Mayor presided, and the business of the meetings consisted of the consideration of the following resolution:—

That we demand as the right of the Irish nation that the Home Rule Act, agreed to and accepted by the English and signed by his Majesty King George V., be put into operation for all Ireland on September 17 next.

Mr. John Ryan, in moving the resolution, said that its object was to assert the right of the people of Ireland to govern themselves, and at the same time to draw attention to the opportunity which now existed for a settlement of the Home Rule question. No English statesman could overlook the part that Ireland had played and was playing in the war. If the present Government were to apply their minds to the task they could evolve a settlement which would be satisfactory to all the people of Ireland.

THE PUBLIC LISTLESS.

Alderman Quail thought it was extremely unwise to bring forward the resolution at such a tremendous crisis in the Empire's history. The public were absolutely listless about the resolution, and he would like to know if the numerous Irishmen enlisted in the army of the King had considered whether Home Rule was going to be established in September. They would all see that justice would be done to Ireland after the war.

Mr. O'Beirne moved an amendment declaring that—

The Home Rule Act constituted a solemn treaty between the British and Irish nations, by which the British nation recognised the national right of Ireland, congratulating Mr. Redmond and the Irish party on their success in securing a settlement in the face of terrible and unlooked-for difficulties, and declaring that they looked with confidence to Mr. Redmond to select the best and speediest means and the proper moment for bringing the Home Rule settlement into operation by the summoning of the Irish Parliament.

Mr. Patridge, as one who did not follow the lead of Mr. Redmond, supported the motion, and said that English working men were more genuine Home-rulers than many men in Ireland. He and his colleagues stood there to show that their opposition to Mr. Redmond's methods was justified, in so far as the Home Rule Act was not in operation.

Mr. Lorcan Sherlock asked, Was it reasonable to ask the Government to put the Home Rule Act into force during the present crisis, in which the fate of all civilised countries was involved? If the motion were adopted it would result in a feeling of suspicion that things were not right in Ireland, and when the crucial days would come for Ireland after the war the hands of their leaders would be weakened by that feeling. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ryan, in closing the debate after a number of other speeches had been made, stated that all the speeches went to show that they were not in favour of things as they were at present in Ireland.

The amendment was then put to the meeting, and on a division it was carried by 30 votes to 22.

DISORDERLY SCENE.

As the Lord Mayor was about to put the amendment as a substantive motion a lively scene ensued. Following a remark made by Mr. Sherlock, Alderman Kelly declared that he was against a vote of confidence in "a man such as Redmond. No Irishman worthy of the name would do so." This observation created a scene. Alderman Farrell, above the din, exclaimed: "This is not a vote of confidence in Mr. Redmond; it is a trick carried out by a clique."

At this stage there was considerable uproar, and an attempt was made by those outside the barrier to force their way into the Council Chamber. A heated altercation then took place between the proposer of the resolution and the mover of the amendment. Eventually a semblance of order was restored, and the amendment was carried as a substantive motion by 31 votes to 16. As the members were leaving the Chamber further scenes of disorder occurred.

STATESMEN'S QUARRELS.

"STOP THIS FOOLING."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., spoke of the petty quarrels of public men at a mass meeting of railway workers in the market square, Wellingboro', on July 11.

He said that a serious situation had arisen in consequence of the controversy that had raged round the personalty of two eminent statesmen during the past week. Whatever shortage of munitions there might be at the front, there appeared to be no lack of slander, scandal, intrigue, and personal aggrandisement taking place at home.

A section of the Press, headed by Lord Northcliffe, decided that Lord Kitchener was unfit for his job, and by a mean and cowardly Press campaign they set about the task of breaking the coalition at the onset. Fortunately it was overdone, and recoiled on their own heads.

But what the workers had gone to gaol for, these people were allowed to do with impunity. ("Shame!")

A MISERABLE PUBLIC QUARREL.

Now, we find during the past week—a week critical in all the seats of war—a miserable public quarrel between two eminent statesmen, which must be gratifying to the German public. Both men have done good work for the State, but neither is so important as the winning of this war—(cheers)—neither is so vital as the crushing of the enemy; and the people will make short work of those, however important they may think themselves, who consider their own personal ambition more important than the nation's interests. (Cheers.)

Therefore I say to those in authority, "Stop this fooling—(cheers)—it is senseless talking to the workers about unity unless you set the example yourselves. (Cheers.) Have some thought of the effect this action will have on the brave fellows who are risking their lives in the trenches. Give some consideration for the mothers, widows, and fatherless children, who are giving their loved ones in this great struggle. Act with a firm hand and without regard to the class or creed of those who are to-day splitting the nation. (Cheers.) You passed a Defence of the Realm Act and a Munitions Act. Apply the principle and the penalties of those Acts to the top as well as to the bottom." (Cheers.)

Surely, mean and petty attacks on public men prevent them giving of their best. Attacks on public officials who cannot defend themselves are base in the extreme. (Cheers.)

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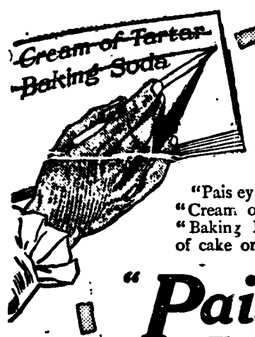

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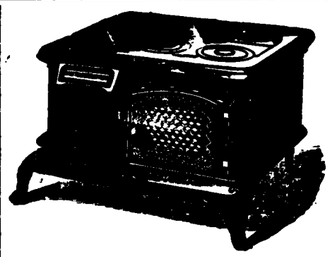

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